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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,736—New Series.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1896.

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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th July.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th ,,
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5283	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	I. H. Moule	21st ,,
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th ,,
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th ,,
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5283	M. De Horne	17th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th ,,
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st ,,

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The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

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ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ORION	....	2,841	500	1st Aug. 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	G. deGrisogono	4,253	350	7th Aug. 1896
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept. 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 225	Rs. 150

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	......	2,706	350	21st July 1896.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Aug. 1896

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S. S. ARCHIMEDE .... 18th Aug. 1896.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July 1896.
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourden	8th August ,,
SALAZIE	4256	Chevalier	5th Sept. ,,
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October ,,
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st ,, ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SYDNEY	Aubert	4,232	30th July.

[illegible] Fourweekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 11th July.

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S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 14th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on or about the 16th July noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, about the 11th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

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S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 18th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

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S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 17th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 1st Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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Agents.
Bombay, 9th July 1896.

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Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	27th July.

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S. S. FAZILKA	4,152	25th July.

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J. O. HOOD,
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Madras, 7th July, 1896.

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Bombay, 10th July, 1896.

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FOREIGN BRANCHES.

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..................£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.................................$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
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AMOY.
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FOOCHOW.
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ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£350,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE.
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... .... „ 4,500,000 = „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND............ „ 4,130,000 = „ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

TORPEDO SPECIALS.
BEACONSFIELD'S.
BAHADURS.

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

By Direct Importation.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
FOR THE
MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

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51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 18) and double Harness (Rs. [illegible]), and Saddle (Rs. 18). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	[illegible]	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	[illegible]	0
Examination and Certificate	[illegible]	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5.

Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc. supplied.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 11-33m., 10-18a. Low water, 4-28m., 5-32a.

B. V. R., first Regimental Dance of the season, Town Hall.

Rugby Football, 5-45 p.m.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel Address to young men, Rev. M. B. Fuller, 8-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Lynrowan left the dock on Wednesday, and the steamers Australia and Simla yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer City of London entered the dock on Wednesday, and the steamers Nawab, Sonneberg, and Rohilla yesterday; the steamer Mirzapore left it on Wednesday, and the steamers Jubeda and Bombay yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, punctually.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a game, this evening, between the Gymkhana and the Rangers' F. C., commencing at 5-45, punctually.

A COSTLY GAME AT FOOTBALL.—Mr. A. Quinney reports the theft of currency notes, of the value of Rs. 110, from the pocket of his coat, which he had left on the Maidan whilst playing football.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and Muskat, per extra s. s. Alphee, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday). Articles specially superscribed for Linga, Bundar Abbas and Bushire, will also be forwarded by this vessel.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY' BOMBAY.—Under the auspices of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, Dr. Nishi Kant Chaturji, Ph. D. of the Universities of Leipzig and Zurich, and late Principal of the Hyderabad College (Deccan), will deliver a lecture on "German University Life," at the Framji Cowasji Institute, at 5-30, this evening. The Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade will preside.

ABSENT SAILORS.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Allan, McGee, and O'Kelly, seamen on board the s. s. Kirk Hall, were charged with absenting themselves without leave, and were sentenced to seven days' rigorous imprisonment.—Doherty, a fire-man on board the s. s. Strathnairne, was sentenced to ten days' rigorous imprisonment for a similar offence.

OBITUARY.—A correspondent writes:—Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Mahomed Munshi, aged seventy-two years, died, yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, at Karelwady, behind the shrine of Ghulab Shah Pir. He left behind him his only surviving son, Abdul Karim Munshi, the proprietor of the Anglo-Oriental Book Depot and the Urdu Instructor Office, and five grand children. He died of general debility, and was under the special treatment of Dr. Jijibhoy Nicholson.

THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT.—Mr J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Motichand Macanji, a bill collector, in the employ of Jugjiwan Natoo, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,515, under circumstances already mentioned in these columns. The accused stated that the money dropped from the pocket of his inner coat. Evidence in support of the defence having been adduced as to the state of accused's mind when he reported the loss of the note, his Worship gave him the benefit of the doubt and discharged him.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A STAMP-COLLECTION.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared on behalf of T. Ramos and applied for an order to deliver over to his client a collection of used stamps with the theft of which his client was charged by Jules Rebeiro. The latter was given a week's time to prove the charge, but as he did not appear in court, but applied for a further adjournment by a telegram from Calicut, his Worship made the order and dismissed the charge, leaving to the complainant to make a fresh complaint if he chose.

ALLEGED THEFT BY AN ACQUAINTANCE.—John Baptist Dantas, a jobber in the Greaves, Cotton Mills, residing on the first floor of a chawl at Arthur Road, reported to the police, on Wednesday morning, the theft of a gold neck ornament, consisting, of double gold chain and a stone charm attached to the end, valued at Rs. 200. The complainant further stated that one Ramdas Shiva Hurri came to his house on the previous evening to inform him regarding his family at Goa. Complainant, after conversing with him for a few minutes, went in an inner room, leaving Ramdas in the drawing room. On the complainant returning in about five minutes, he found Ramdas had decamped, and the above ornament stolen from the desk, which was left open. Complainant did not report the matter to the police until Wednesday morning, when, learning that the man had gone to Joanpoor, he laid a complaint before the police.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Khandalla, Captain W. H. Jacobs, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant, from Calcutta, experienced moderate to light winds and heavy swells and frequent rain squalls, and wind south-west and west. The City Line s. s. City of London, Captain J. Campbell, met strong monsoon from longitude 54° 00 to 65° 00, remainder part generally fine. The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Mecca, Captain A. Thomas, which arrived here on the 8th instant, had fine south-west swell. The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Kola, Captain T. Whitehead, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant, from Zanzibar, encountered very strong monsoon between longitude 55° east and 63° east, thence to Bombay moderate monsoon and fine weather. The P. and O. Company's s. s. Rohilla, Captain F. N. Tillard, arrived in harbour yesterday, from China, and experienced fine weather up to coast; then light west-westerly winds with fine weather and moderate sea. The Asiatic S. N. Company's s. s. Nawab, Captan J. E. Sandilands, met moderate monsoon passing showers.

UPSHOT OF A HIGH COURT SUIT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Meyers charged Mowji Soobhana, a timber merchant, having his shop near the J. J. Hotpital, and Dawood Mea Sajanbhoy and Aboo Cassum, both butchers, with assaulting and causing hurt to one Haji Mahomed Khimji, an estate broker, and also with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for complainant, while the accused were defended by Messrs. Atmaram J. Kirtiker, Velinkar, and Hugh Sealy. The facts of the case have already been reported. It appears that complainant gave evidence against accused in a certain High Court suit, which has been pending, and since that time the accused has borne a grudge against complainant. On the night of the 29th ultimo, the day after the immersion of the taboots, the complainant was seated in a "mujles" on the verandah of a house at Bhisty Moholla, when No. 1 went up to him and induced him to go with him to a tea shop close by. Here the first accused assaulted complainant with a stick, inflicting two large wounds on the head and other injuries on his body. The accused Nos. 2 and 3 also assaulted him with their umbrellas. The police came upon the scene, and arrested the accused. The complainant was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he remained under treatment for a few days. His Worship, after recording further evidence, convicted the first accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 200 with the alternative to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment, while Nos. 2 and 3 were discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

PENALTY FOR PREFERRING A FALSE CHARGE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Montague charged Jainoo Gooba, a cart-driver, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a pair of bullocks, valued at Rs. 28, the property of his nephew, Sittaram Gungaram, also a cart-driver, residing at Chinch Bunder Road. It appears that the complainant and the accused, who are nephew and uncle, lived together in a house. In the middle of June last accused desired to buy one of the bullocks from the complainant, who was at the time owner of eight bullocks. Complainant agreed to do so, and sold him one of the bullocks for Rs. 14, which amount the accused promised to pay in a few days. A couple of days after he had purchased the bullock, the accused asked the complainant for a loan of another bullock to work with the one which he had bought. The complainant consented to do so, provided accused paid him one-fourth of the earnings made by the working of the pair. Accused then, with the consent of the complainant, removed the pair of bullocks to a stable at Chunam Kiln Street. Here he kept the animals for about a week, using them occasionally on hire and paying the complainant according to the terms of the agreement. Accused then, with the knowledge of the complainant, sold the bullocks to one Pandoo Vithooji, a Municipal road repairing contractor for Rs. 25, and prepared to go to his native country at Poona. Complainant at that time did not question the accused as to why he had sold the animal, which he (complainant) had given him as a loan, nor did he press for the payment of the price of the other bullock, knowing, as he did, that the accused was to leave for his native country. The day after the bullocks had been sold, accused left for his native country, and the complainant saw him off at the station. On the 29th June, that is, about three days after the accused had left, complainant made a report to Inspector Montague, representing that his uncle, whom he had entrusted with a pair of bullocks for daily hire, had sold them to a Municipal contractor, and absconded to his native country, taking with him the sale proceeds, and that he saw his bullocks being driven along Wari Bunder, by a Municipal cart-driver, on that day. Believing the complaint to be a true one, Inspector Montague had the bullocks seized, and a message was sent to Poona for the arrest of the accused. On the 3rd instant accused was apprehended at Poona, and brought down to Bombay on the following day. His Worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that the charge preferred against accused by complainant was proved to be entirely false. The court discharged the accused, and fined complainant Rs. 30, which amount, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to accused as compensation. The bullocks were ordered to be returned to the party from whom they had been seized.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

A BANIA BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

DYABHAI JAMNADAS VS. VENILAL TAPIDAS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this case in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendant might be decreed to pay to him the sums of Rs. 601, Rs. 125, and Rs. 307-2, with interest, and the sum of Rs. 7,000 as damages for breach of agreement and interest. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpheirson and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee Dyabhoy, and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff and defendant are Hindus of the Surti Visa Lad Bania caste. In the month of Jeth, Samvat 1948, the defendant agreed to give his daughter, Shamkore, "alias" Hira Laxami, in marriage to the plaintiff, in consideration of the plaintiff promising to marry her; and the plaintiff and Shamkore were, in pursuance of agreement, duly betrothed to each other. In consequence of the agreement, plaintiff, at the time of the betrothal, handed over to the defendant Rs. 601, as "palla" money, and he also paid Rs. 125 for the purpose of having ornaments made for Shamkore. The defendant did in fact expend the latter sum in the making of a pair of "kadas" for Shamkore. In accordance with the custom of the caste, the plaintiff paid to the defendant various other sums aggregating Rs. 307-2-0 as gifts for Shamkore. Throughout the year 1894, the plaintiff frequently requested defendant to perform his part of the agreement and to give his daughter in marriage to him, but the defendant failed to do so. On the 19th December 1894, without the knowledge or consent of the plaintiff, he gave his daughter in marriage to one Damodardas Parmanandas. Plaintiff said he had suffered much humiliation in the eyes of his caste-fellows through the defendant's breach of the agreement, and that it would be very difficult for him to get himself betrothed again.

In his defence, the defendant admitted that he agreed to give his daughter, Shamkore in marriage to the plaintiff, and caused her to be duly betrothed to him; but the defendant said that he was not aware at the time of such agreement or betrothal, but discovered subsequently, that the plaintiff was suffering from a dangerous and infectious form of decease; and the defendant thereupon refused to allow Shamkore to be married to the plaintiff, unless and until the plaintiff satisfied him that he was cured of his disease, or at least that there was no danger to be apprehended therefrom to Shamkore. The plaintiff refused from time to time to comply with the requirements of the defendant, and the marriage was accordingly delayed. In the month of October 1894, the defendant by enquiry, discovered that the plaintiff had been treated for his disease by one Jamsetjee Sorabjee Hakim. The defendant, on consulting the said Jamsetjee, and on obtaining from him a certificate, and believing the plaintiff's disease to be incurable or likely to be dangerous for many years to come, refused finally to carry out the agreement, and on the 19th December 1894, married Shamkore to Damodar Parmanandas. The defendant submitted that, under the circumstances mentioned, and having regard to the age of Shamkore, he was amply justified in so doing. The defendant admitted that he had in his hands the sum of Rs. 601, which was paid to him by the plaintiff as "palla" money, and also a sum of Rs. 49 paid to him for presents for Shamkore, as well as certain clothes made for her by the plaintiff. All of these monies and articles the defendant had always been ready and willing to hand over to the plaintiff on obtaining from him a proper discharge, as by the correspondence which had passed between the parties would appear. Save as aforesaid the defendant denied that he had in his hands, or had received from the plaintiff on account of the intended marriage, any sum of money whatsoever, or that he was liable to pay interest to the plaintiff. The plaintiff had recently started a fortnightly medical periodical entitled "Vydak Sangrah" and had published therein, various matters, relating to the said betrothal with a view to disparage the defendant and Shamkore, to which the defendant craved leave to refer. Defendant denied that the plaintiff was entitled to recover any damages from him and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Strachey, in delivering judgment in the suit, said that, in the view he had formed of the case, it was not necessary to go into the question of custom; but his lordship wished to guard himself against admitting that such a custom, if proved, would be binding upon the court. The question was, was the allegation about a dangerous and infectious disease established? One of the issues in the case led his lordship to believe that the plaintiff was suffering from the disease at the time of betrothal. The written statement, however, shewed that this was not the defence exactly. Mr. Russell, for the defendant, contended that it was immaterial when it was contracted. The defendant set up in the written statement that, at the time of the breach, the plaintiff was suffering from the disease in such a form that it would have been dangerous for his daughter to marry him. There was no allegation of fradulent concealment of the disease at the time of betrothal. It was clear that the mere fact of a betrothed person having disease would not justify a breach. It must be shown that, at the time of the breach, the plaintiff suffered from a disease which made it dangerous that the contract should be carried out. The question of reasonable grounds of belief was only material on the question of damages; and the whole conduct of both parties should be taken into consideration. The burden of proof rested upon the defendant to establish that at the time of the breach, the plaintiff was suffering. The oral evidence was very conflicting; and it would be dangerous to rely upon the evidence of either the plaintiff or the defendant except so far as corroborated. As to Manockjee and Jamsetjee Hakim, his lordship said neither had examined the plaintiff, and neither could say whether the plaintiff had or had not suffered. Dr. Sidney Smith's and Virjee Jiva's evidence his lordship had no hesitation in accepting. They showed that plantiff was not suffering, and had never had the disease. Virjee Jiva brought the matter nearer to breach of contract. His lordship said it was proved to his satisfaction that it was highly probable the plaintiff had not the disease during the whole of 1894 or 1895. His lordship did not think it would be safe to go further. It was extremely improbable that the plaintiff had the disease in any incurableor dangerous form at that time. There was, therefore, a breach of contract, and the question was what damages should be awarded. The Rs. 601 must be paid, and the plaintiff had fairly proved his case as to the Rs. 125. Similar observations applied to the Rs. 307. The question then was what furtner damages should be awarded. Here was a contract broken on inadequate grounds. The evidence showed a scarcity of marriageable girls, and it was now more difficult for plaintiff to find a wife than it would be for a bachelor to find one. His lordship therefore decided that the damages must be something more than nominal. Would the plaintaff suffer loss of reputation? His lordship thought he would, but at the time of the breach it was not shewn that any report against plaintiff had been circulated. He refused all through 1893 to carry out the engagement. His lordship believed that the defendant did hear rumours that the plaintiff was suffering. In 1894, the defendant asked plaintiff for a certificate, and plaintiff refused on the ground that it was not customary. Such on answer was calculated to increase the defendant's suspicions. His lordship believed the defendant honestly took fright. His lordship must also take into account the fact that the defendant had been outcasted, and was still outcasted. The damages were assessed at Rs. 500, and a decree wres given for plaintiff for Rs. 1,533-2-0 and costs.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I much regret to observe that cholera has broken out in the Bishop's High School at Poona, and two cases have proved fatal; also that the school has been closed. This forcibly reminds me that nothing has been done to remedy the unsanitary condition of the Primary Schools in our midst, notwithstanding the earnest appeal of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst on the subject, at the close of last year. Should an epidemic break out in our miserable buildings, occupied by the Native children of this, the first city in India, I suppose the Municipality would be held culpably responsible.—Yours, &c.,

July 9. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta held on the 24th June 1896, the report of the Special Committee on the scheme for utilizing the accommodation of the port was read and adopted. It was revolved that the report be submitted to Government and sanction solicited to the scheme therein proposed; and that sanction, under Section 18 of Act III of 1890, be also requested to raising, on debentures bearing interest at 3½ per cent, the sum of rupees twelve lakhs required for carying out the works which are necessary in connection with the scheme.

COLONEL TATE, Inspecting Officer of the Rajputana Imperial Service Cavalry, goes at the end of July on three months' privilege leave. Captain Cookson officiates

CHILD MARRIAGES AMONG THE PARSEES.

THE following is the full text of the judgment delivered by Mr. C. Fawcett, Assistant District Judge at Broach in the appeal of Bai Shirinbai Mancherji Bharucha from the decision of the Sub-Judge who rejected her suit praying for a divorce from her husband, Kharsedji Naserwanji Massalawalla:—

This action was instituted by appellant, Bai Shirinbai, to obtain a declaration of nullity of marriage, alleging that she was born on 20th September 1866; that when she was between 2 and 3 year's old, a marriage ceremony was performed at Broach on 25th January 1869, between herself and the respondent, but the alleged marrage between them is not realized, as she was an infant at the time and unable to give an intelligent consent to the contract; that since the said marriage ceremony she has been residing with her parents at Bombay, while the respondent lived and is still living at Broach; that she has never lived with him as his wife, and has never ratified or acquiesced in the alleged marriage, but on the contrary has repudiated it and refused to live with the respondent as his wife upon her reaching puberty and ever since; that as the marriage ceremony took place in Broach the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judge at Broach; and that the claim was not time-barred. She therefore sued for (a) Declaratory Decree that the marriage ceremony between the parties had not created the "status" of husband and wife; (b) Declaration that appellant was not the wife of respondent and also respondent was not the husband of appellant, and (c) Declaration that the alleged marriage was null and void.

The respondent contended in reply:—(1) that the Subordinate Judge had no jurisdiction to try the suit which should be heard by the District Matrimonial Court. (2) That the suit was time-barred; (3) that the marriage was legal and binding; (4) that it was not true that the appellant had repudiated the marriage, but on the contrary the respondent had lived in appellant's father's house as a son-in-law, and the appellant had lived with respondent as his wife at Broach; (5) that according to the prevailing custom, appellant could not repudiate the marriage contracted with respondent; (6) that she was not entitled to the redress claimed.

The issues framed in the lower Court were:—1. Whether this Court has jurisdiction to entertain this suit? 2. Is the plaint within time? 3. Was there or was there not a valid marriage between the parties? 4. If there was a valid marriage between the parties, can the plaintiff under the laws and usages of the Parsis repudiate such marriage? 5. Has the plantiff by her conduct lost her right to repudiate the marriage? 6. Is the plaintiff entitled to the relief claimed?

The Subordinate Judge at Broach, in a very full and careful judgment, answered these as follows:—

Issue 1. This Court has jurisdiction, the suit not being one for nullity of marriage on any of the grounds specified in Sections 27 and 28 of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865. Its cognizance is not therefore barred by that enactment (Section 11 Civil Procedure Code, and Peshotan vs. Meherbai, I. L. R. 13 Bombay, 302).

Issue 2. The suit is not time-barred, as the cause of action accrued to plaintiff when she was first informed of the marriage on reaching years of discretion, i. e. at the age of 14. The ordinary period of limitation is 6 years under Act 120 of the Second Schedule of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, but under Section 7 of the same Act the period is extended to three years from the date of plaintiff's attaining majority. She is proved to have been born on 20th September 1866, and in matters of marriage the plaintiff attained her majority under Section 3 of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act at the age of 21, and not at the age of 18 under the Indian Majority Act IX of 1875. She was therefore entitled to institute this suit at any time before she completed her 24th year, i. e. before 20th September, 1890, and the suit having been brought on 11th September 1890 was not time-barred.

Issue 3. The marriage was valid, as the custom of infant marriages among Parsis is well established and recognised as valid, and is not prohibited by the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865. The requisites to the validity of a Parsi marriage under Section 3 of the same Act had also been observed in this case. The marriage was therefore binding upon the plaintiff.

Issue 4. The plaintiff could not repudiate the marriage. There was no authority for holding that she could, and the contrary opinion was expressed by Scott, J. in Peshotan vs. Meherbai (I. L. R., 13 Bombay, 302).

Issue 5. It was unnecessary to record a finding on this issue.

Issue 6. As issues 3 and 4 were answered adversely to the plaintiff she was not entitled to the redress claimed.

The Subordinate Judge accordingly dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs. Against this decision the plaintiff appeals on the following grounds:—1. The lower Court erred in holding that there was a valid marriage between the parties in the case; 2—16. Same as above; 17. The lower Court erred in holding that the plaintiff could not repudiate the alleged marriage, after she attained majority; 18. The lower Court erred in not finding on the 5th issue. 19 and 20. The lower Court erred in not admitting certain evidence on behalf of the plaintiff; 21. The lower Court erred in ordering plaintiff to bear all the defendant's costs; (not urged). 22—24. The decision of the lower Court is contrary to law, evidence and justice.

The respondent also files the following cross-objections:—1. The lower Court erred in holding that it had jurisdiction to hear the suit; (not urged). 2. The lower Court erred in holding that the suit was not barred by limitation; 3. The lower Court ought to have decided the 5th issue in the defendant's favour. Heard, Mr. Burjorji for appellant, and Mr. Nowroji for respondent.

The issues arising are:—1. Whether the marriage between appellant and respondent on the 25th Janurry 1869 is null and void? 2. If not, whether appellant can subsequently repudiate it?
3. If so, whether appellant repudiated the marriage on reaching the age of puberty and subsequently?
4. Whether the lower Court erred in rejecting certain evidence on behalf of appellant? 5. Whether the suit is time-barred? 6. Whether appellant is entitled to the redress sought?

The arguments on issues 3 and 4 were reserved for subsequent hearing, should the decision on issues 1, 2 and 5 be in favour of the appellant.

I find issues 1 and 2 in the negative, and issue 5 in the affirmative.

Issue 6 is accordingly answered in the negative.

REASONS.

The plaintiff's main ground of contention is that an infant marriage is not valid among Parsis. It is admitted that the three requisites to a valid marriage laid down in Section 3 of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, were duly fulfilled, and the marriage was properly certified and registered under Section 6 of that Act. The marriage is therefore "prima facie" valid, and the burden of proof rests upon plaintiff to show that it is not so. The argument put forward on her behalf may be briefly stated as follows. It is true that Section 3 of Act XV. of 1865 provides only three grounds of invalidity and that infancy is not one of them; but these are not the "only" grounds of invalidity under the Act. Section 3 simply says that the 3 conditions mentioned therein are necessary to constitute a valid marriage in addition to any others that may be so, e.g. dissimilarity of sex between the marrying parties. No definition of the word 'marriage' is given in the Act and so it becomes necessary to consider what are the essential features of marriage without which the word has no meaning. Now whatever differences of opinion may exist as to whether marriage is a purely civil or a religious institution, or whether it partakes of both characters: on one point all jurisprudence is agreed, that it is a "contract" formed by "consent." Consent is said to be the essence of it, and underlies it as every other contract. The "Asirvad" ceremony which is requisite for a valid marriage, also by its very nature contemplates an intelligent consent given by both the contracting parties. A child cannot give an intelligent consent until it has reached the age of seven at least, and therefore an infant marriage like this one, where the plaintiff was only between two and three years old, is absolutely void "abinitio," as the element of consent, necessary to make it a valid contract, is wanting.

This argument, it will be seen proceeds upon the assumption that marriage is in all cases a contract based on the intelligent consent of the two contracting parties. This no doubt is the enlightened view of the relations between husband and wife created by marriage, which prevails now among all civilized nations, who have come under the influence of Roman Law. But it is not the view which has always prevailed, or which indeed prevails even now over a great portion of the globe. It does not for instance prevail among those who are subject to Hindu Law. Among Hindus the dominion of the parents over the daughter is fully recognized and the essence of marriage consists in a formal transfer of this dominion to the husband. (See Mayne on Hindu Law and usage 4th Edition Section 77). It cannot for a moment be contended that the marrying parties is necessary to validate a Hindu marriage. Such a consent is not therefore of the essence of a Hindu marriage. And it is exactly from Hindus that the Parsis have, if at all, adopted the custom of infant marriage. The whole argument, based on this theory of consent, is therefore fallacious. No doubt a Hindu marriage is a contract, of which consent is an essential. But the contract is between the parents of the bride and bridegroom, not between the bride and bridegroom themselves, and the consent required is the consent of the parents.

The fact that the 'Asirvad' ceremony contemplates an intelligent consent of the bridegroom certainly goes to show that infant marriage is not countenanced by the religious books of the Parsis. But the law as therein enjoined must be applied subject to well established usage. And the real question at issue in this case is whether at the time when the plaintiffs marriage took place the custom of infant marriage obtained among Parsis so as to have the force of law.

If such a custom existed prior to 1865, Act XV of 1865 certainly made no change in the law. The preamble relates that the enactment is made, as it is expedient that the law relating to Marriage and Divorce among Parsis should be made conformable to the customs of the said community, and the Act no where prohibits infant marriages. If it was intended to prohibit such marriages the Legislative knowing that such custom was prevalent, would presumably have inserted an express provision to that effect, as was done for instance in the case of marriages of Native Christians (see Section 48 of Act 5, of 1895). The Subordinate Judge has also referred at length in his judgment to the proceedings of the Legislature which resulted in the passing of Act XV. of 1865, as clearly showing that the Legislature, while not approving of the custom, declined to prohibit it by statutory enactment but I exclude this from consideration in accordance with the recent ruling of the Privy Council in "Administrator General of Bengal vs. Premlal Mublick" (I. L. R. 22. Calcutta 788 see bottom of page 799). The fact that there is no prohibition of infant marriages is quite clear from the statute itself.

As to the custom, it is clearly established by the evidence in this case. Even the plaintiff's witnesses admit that the custom was formerly very prevalent and was recognised as valid among the Parsis. Such custom is naturally more common in the Mofussil than in Bombay, where the Parsee community have reached a higher pitch of enlightenment and civilization. The statistics given by the clerk in the Sub Registrar's office show that in the year in which this marriage was contracted there were 9 cases out of 33, i.e., 27 per cent, in which the bride's age was less than 8, and during the 23 years prior to 1892 out of 495 marriages Solelmnized during that period, 56 or 11 per cent, were similar cases. The custom is fast dying out, and it may be that it has now ceased to be a well established custom having the force of law. That however is not the question for me to decide. It is beyond any doubt whatever that in 1869, when this marriage took place, the custom was common and recognized as binding.

It would, I think be waste of time for me to examine and record here all the evidence in the case which proves that this custom prevailed in 1869 and prior and subsequent years. The custom has already been judicially recognized by the High Court and it is impossible for me to put the matter in clearer or choicer language than has already been done by Scott, J, in Peshotan Hormasji Dustoor vs. Meherbai (I. L. R. 13, Bombay, 302. See especially page 310-312). For the purpose of the suit it was not necessary to hold the custom of these infant marriages proved and binding but it is clear from the judgment of Scott, J, that his decision would have been in the affirmative. In any case I do not think it likely that the opinion there expressed by him will be upset by the evidence in this case which entirely bears out the views expressed in his learned judgment.

For these reasons I hold that the marriage between the parties was valid and answer issue 1 in the negative.

As to the second issue the point has already been dealt with in the case of "Peshotan Hormasji Dastur vs. Meherbai" mentioned above. Where Mr. Justice Scott was inclined to hold that neither party could legally repudiate an infant marriage on reaching the age of discretion. The argument in favour of such repudiation is based on the analogy of English law, which is however entirely inapplicable to the case. If the principles of any outside law are to be applied for the decision of the question, it must be Hindu Law, from which the custom of infant marriage is derived; and under Hindu Law such marriages can certainly not be repudiated. Nor has any instance been shown of such subsequent repudiation. The question appears to have been first raised in "Peshotan vs. Meherbai," decided in 1888. I have no hesitation in deciding issue 2 in the negative.

It is not therefore necessary to consider issue 3 or issue 4 which is a point of law entering into the consideration of issue 3.

The fifth issue raises the question whether the suit is time-barred. The first point to decide is the date of the plaintiff's birth. I agree with the Subordinate Judge that it is proved to have been on the 20th September 1866. The horoscope (Exhibit 64) which makes this statement, is impugned by the defendant. But I think there is no real reason to doubt its genuineness. The admissions made by hostile witnesses like Nos. 63 and 67, which coroborate the evidence of Dossabai Adurji (No. 66), are more reliable than any amount of partial evidence as to the genuineness of the document would be. It seems to me ridiculous to suppose that if plaintiff's legal advisers went to the length of fabricating a horoscope to support her case, they would not have produced one which clearly referred to the plaintiff and which would be supported by oral evidence as to its genuineness. A point is made by the defence of the fact that the horoscope does not mention the plaintiff's name. It is in evidence, however, that the name Serinbai was not given in accordance with the horoscope and it is stated in Dosabhai Framji KarakasHistory of the Parsi's' a recognised authoritative work that in recent years the rule of naming a child according to one of those mentioned by the astrologerhas not always been observed, and names not included in those given by the "Joshi" are sometimes adopted.' (Vol. I. page 162.) The omission of Serinbai's name from the horoscope is not really therefore a matter for suspicion.

I think therefore the evidence of plaintiff's father that she was born on 20th September 1866 is reliable. The fact that in the marriage certificate she is stated te be 3 years old in January 1869, and in the school register to be 5 years old in April 1871, is not sufficient to rebut this evidence. It is quite possible that as several of the plaintiff's witnesses examined in Bombay state, it is the custom among them to call a child 5 years and some months old 6 years old, in as much as it is in its 6th year; and in any case the entries in the marriage certificate and school register which make no pretence of being any thing more than approximate cannot be assigned the same weight as the positive statement in the horoscope, which by its very nature must be exact and particular on such a point.

Assuming then that the plaintiff was born on 20th September 1866, the next question is, when did the cause of action in respect of the alleged marriage arise. As to this I agree with the Subordinate Judge that it must be deemed to have arisen, when the alleged marriage became known to her, on the analogy of Section 118 of the 2nd Schedule of the Limitation Act, also of Sections 90, 91, 92, 95, and 96. The Subordinate Judge takes this to have been at the age of 14 years, mainly on the ground that this is the age of discretion fixed by the Legislature for Parsi girls under Section 37 of Act XV of 1865. The question is really, however, to be decided as one of fact viz. when did she first come to know of and understand the consequences of the alleged marriage, but in this case it is immaterial to decide it, as it was certainly according to the evidence adduced on behalf of plaintiff, not later than 14 years of age when she came to know of and repudiate the marriage. She was then a minor and the ordinary period of limitation (viz. 6 years under Article 120 of the 2nd Schedule of the Limitation Act) is under Section 7 of the Act extended to three years from the date of her attaining majority. Even therefore supposing she did so, as defendant contends, at the age of 18, the six years' period of limitation from the date of her knowledge of the marriage would (whether she was 10, 12 or 14 when she first knew of it) expire before theperiod of three years from the date of herjattaining majority was up. The only real point now to be decided is therefore whether she attained majority as defendant contends at the age of 18, or as the Subordinate Judge holds at the age of 21. In the former case here suit is time barred, in the latter is it not.

The Subordinate Judge bases his decision upon Section 2 (a) of the Indian Majority Act, 1875, read with Section 3 of Act XV of 1865. He argues that as a Parsi boy or girl is not "sin juris" for the purpose of entering into a marriage contract until he or she reaches the age of 21, "a forteori," he or she cannot file such a suit as this without being represented by a guardian or next friend within that period. I do not however think this argument sound. As laid down in the case reported at I. L. R, 3 Mad 248, Section 2 of Act IX of 1895 refers only to the capacity to contract, and not to the capacity to sue. It does not therefore follow that because the plaintiff was not "sin juris" so as to contract a valid marriage between 18 and 21, that she was not in a position to bring a suit in a case like this. The word 'minor' in Section 7 of Act XV of 1877 must in my opinion be construed with reference to the general law as laid down in the Indian Majority Act, 1875, under which the plaintiff atteined her majority at the age of 18. She should accordingly have brought her suit within 3 years from 20th September 1884, and as she failed to do so her suit is time-barred.

For these reasons issue 6 must be answered in the negative, and I confirm the Subordinate Judge's order dismissing the suit. Costs of appeal to be borne by appellant.

CRICKET.

PAREL GYMKHANA VS. BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

A MATCH was played on Saturday between the teams of the above on the Esplanade ground, resulting much in favour of the first named, but owing to rain was drawn. Scores:—

PAREL GYMKHANA.

G Lyons, b Conroy	0
E Winterbottom, c Davur, b Conroy	0
A Westerling, not out	15
J McFarlane, not out	11
A Barker, b Buckel	6
J F Pennock A Sawyers W Chilton C Lillywhite H Williams H Irving	did not bat.
Byes	1
Total	33

B. V. COLLEGE.

Stephens, b Winterbottom	5
Valladares, b Sawyers	0
Keravala, b Sawyers	5
Dashpande, b Sawyers	3
Conroy, c Williams, b Sawyer	1
Buckel, b Winterbottom	5
Sheik, b Sawyers	1
Davur, b Winterbottom	6
Brand, b Winterbottom	3
D'Souza, c Sawyers, b Winterbottom	0
Mascarenhas, not out	3
Byes	6
Total	33

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	32 48	32 8	34 77	33 38
Thursday, July 9	0 0	0 6	0 0	0 21
Total..	32 48	32 14	34 77	33 59
Total fall to July 9, 1895	21 91	17 80	19 2	18 83
Total fall to July 9, 1894	29 17	19 45	19 67	18 72

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH OF JULY, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June, to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	29·536	W	3	101·2	85·5	51	...	5·75	—0·91
Agra	29·569	NW	7	96·5	82·7	67	...	2·85	—3·25
Cawnpore	29·547	C	3	97·4	80·6	79	...	4·47	...
Allahabad	29·576	ENE	4	94·1	79·3	89	0·01	7·16	—2·12
Jhansi	29·601	NW	5	99·1	83·2	55	...	8·85	—0·25
Jacobabad	29·488	SE	9	109·3	82·0	68	..	1·30	+0·92
Karachi	29·620	WSW	17	93·3	82·0	80	..	7·29	+6·20
Jeypore	29·620	WSW	7	98·1	76·9	67	...	4·35	—0·70
Ajmere	29·662	W	12	90·9	78·1	77	...	10·78	+6·52
Deesa	29·682	WSW	15	94·8	76·5	79	..	9·42	+1·45
Ahmedabad	29·697	WSW	3	95·7	78·6	76	...	6·72	...
Bhuj	29·657	W	22	93·5	78·9	66	...	6·57	+3·13
Rajkot	29·715	WSW	16	97·4	77·6	75	...	12·18	+3·59
Veraval	29·735	W	21	86·1	82·2	79	...	10·16	...
Neemuch	29·688	SW	4	89·8	74·6	76	...	10·93	+4·22
Indore	29·732	SW	7	90·7	75·6	89	..	5·96	—3·36
Saugor	29·640	WSW	5	90·3	75·1	81	0·14	12·61	+1·31
Jubulpore	29·643	WSW	3	87·4	72·6	78	1·28	25·21	+8·78
Hoshangabad	29·685	SW	4	93·4	76·6	75	...	11·99	—0·19
Khandwa	29·706	W	12	95·7	79·1	71	...	8·88	+0·36
Raipur	29·633	SW	7	86·3	75·6	90	0·03	14·19	+1·74
Nagpur	29·652	WNW	4	90·3	77·6	76	...	13·73	+0·52
Amraoti	29·712	WNW	8	93·2	75·8	72	...	11·95	+1·97
Akola	29·724	WNW	11	93·9	76·3	73	0·02	6·94	—1·28
Surat	29·732	SW	L	88·6	81·6	81	0·10	7·76	—7·73
Malegaon	29·755	WSW	12	93·9	75·1	68	...	6·23	—0·13
Bombay	29·800	WSW	15	85·0	79·5	83	0·21	33·33	+3·39
Poona	29·800	W	16	84·0	70·9	76	0·02	6·62	—0·17
Ahmednagar	29·800	W	11	79·4	70·9	84	0·60	8·65	..
Aurangabad	29·765	W	7	92·3	72·2	63	...	8·75	...
Sholapur	29·798	NW	5	92·2	72·0	76	0·80	5·45	—1·04
Ratnagiri	29·820	SSW	7	85·4	76·9	87	0·41	25·75	—18·25
Belgaum	29·841	W	19	78·2	68·8	95	0·12	18·53	+6·62
Goa	29·843	NW	18	85·0	80·0	83	0·01	30·63	...
Karwar	29·849	W	5	85·2	80·5	80	0·10	39·57	—12·[illegible]
Mangalore	29·866	NW	4	86·3	77·4	87	0·12	53·61	+6·01
Calicut	29·883	NW	14	85·2	77·5	86	0·11	48·93	+6·63
Cochin	29·859	N	S	83·7	74·7	93	1·85	41·26	+5·46
Bangalore	29·863	WSW	10	88·8	68·8	83	...	2·30	—2·60
Secunderabad	29·743	W	13	94·6	73·4	76	0·06	4·79	—1·94
Masulipatam	29·695	NW	11	100·7	78·1	72	0·02	4·69	—2·54
Bellary	29·800	WNW	11	95·2	75·2	66	...	0·83	—1·46
Cuddapah	29·776	NW	M	99·2	76·9	76	0·42	4·01	—1·14
Madras	29·766	NW	7	98·5	77·5	85	..	1·73	—1·37
Coimbatore	29·839	W	1	88·4	73·3	87	..	4·18	+2·42
Trichinopoly	29·799	WSW	8	105·2	78·3	75	0·15	0·40	—1·71
Negapatam	29·783	SW	9	101·1	74·9	84	0·19	1·33	—1·00
Colombo	29·846	WSW	8	87·0	79·0	85	...	8·37	—0·05
Aden	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J J H=(not received); G T H=0·06 (32·14); St G H=0·15 (34·34); C P=0·21 (33·33).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady, or has changed only slightly over the whole of the reporting area. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to moderately steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Jacobabad and Allahabad, and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other places. The force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 26 males an hour at Veraval, 22 at Deesa and Neemuch, and 20 at Jeypore. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Deesa, Jhansi, Rajkot, Indore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Amraoti, Malegaon, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cupdapah, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and the minimum largely so at Karwar and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 69° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddaph, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Cochin (1·85") and Jubbulpore (1·28"), and light to moderate showers at Saugor, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Mangalore, Calicut, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Pressure continues to be much above its normal over nearly the whole country, and conditions are very unfavourable for general rain. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is extremely weak, while that between Bombay and Karwar is only about half its average strenghth, thereby showing the weakness of the monsoon and the probability of light to moderate local showers only on that Coast. In the Madras Presidency humidity and cloud proportion are both increasing, and conditions are very favourable for rain. In Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency local rain is only probable at present.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th July 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·780
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·6
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	·857
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ... degrees	85·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·6
General Directions of wind* .... WSW. W. WSW. W. WSW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	355
Fall of Rain	0·21
Total fall during month	5·31
" " year	33·39
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th July	0·00

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

PROSPECTS OF A BREAK.

SIMLA, JULY 9

Thursday's observations:—Pressure has given way briskly in Assam and East Bengal, elsewhere the changes are small and of little importance and the general features of pressure distribution are unaltered. Conditions are very unfavourable in Western India where pressure is in large excess. The rainfall is less in amount than yesterday and the break in the rains has extended southwards into Central India and the Central Provinces. Light to moderate showers have fallen in the West Coast districts and some parts of the Deccan. Bijapur and Sholapur each report one inch. Light to moderate rain has been received in Lower Burma, Bengal, Behar and the Eastern districts of the North-West Provinces. The skies are now clear or lightly clouded in North West India. The temperature is now in general excess, which is greatest in the Punjab and Madras, where it averages four degrees. Conditions are very unfavourable for general rain in North-West and Central India. The Bombay current is feeble and there are as yet no indications of its strengthening, upon which the improvement of the weather conditions in India now mainly depends.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the *Morning Post* the following extract, from a new cricket guild prepared in India by Mahomed Abdullah Khan, relating to fielders and umpires:—"The field for the game is not a place where we loosely spend our time or miserably talk and fool it away. . . The fielders must take special care not to exchange jokes with one another or try funny tricks that do secretly divide their attention and produce a horrible defeat in their fielding. My young readers, if you have ever served as an umpire in any match simply in the way of obligation or on account of the civilities they showed you, no more ventura to do this strict and scrupulous duty against your will in the future time to come."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It lever irritates, and hence with its soothing and leasantly urifying tendency is particular valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Taurus, 1 337 tons, Captain A Wold, cleared yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE P and O Co's s s Rohilla, 2,216 tons, Captain F N Tillard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (20th June,) with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2041 tons, Captain J E Sandilands, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (7th June) via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE City Line s s City of London, 2,056 tons, Captain J Campbell, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Glasgow (9th June) via Liverpool brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Forbes, Forbes and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Mecca, 919 tons, Captain A Thomas, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Busreh (25th June,) via Karachee, with a general cargo, four horses and Mr Taylor as a cabin and 70 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T Whitehead, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Zanzibar (21st June), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr W Cope, Mr C Faria, Mr J T Burns, and five deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain T J Grier, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Hajee Syed Mahomed, Mr Oosman Effendi, Mr M Tooljial and 65 deck.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Caledonien, 2,093 tons, Captain L Blanc, arrived inharbour yesterday from Shanghai (20th June), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Justice, Mr Shang Jung, Mrs. Rachel and infant, Mrs Rijma, Mr Notteborne and Mr Leibene.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
A	Caledonia	3529	Andrews	London	24-7	P & O Co
B	Ville de Belfort	1594	Brebaw Hoore		13-7	J Mackintosh & Co
C	Avoca	90[illegible]	Davidson	Zanzibar	11-7	H C Joosub
C	Mobile	920	Miller	P Gulf	11-7	B & P S N Co
E	Moshtari	1109	Clark	R S Ports	11-7	B & P S N Co
F	Nowshera	1961	Stone	Calcutta		M M & Co
H & J	H M S Magdala	745	Goodridge R N			Royal Navy
H & J	Tennaserim	1660	Goodridge R N			Royal Navy
L	Kirkhill	2346	Watson	Japan	10-7	Tata & Co
M	Satrunji	547	Ahmed		N F	Shepherd & Co
O	Simla	1613	Grier	P Gulf	9-7	M M & Co
P	Alecto	3341	Wing	Hull	10-7	F Muir & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Brahamani	524	Budroo	Marmagoa	11-7	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Thames	2[illegible]91	Nantes	London	10-7	P& O S N Co
2	Hispania	3380	Abrey	Liverpool	18-7	W & A Graham
3	Giava	1818	Pevandello	Genoa	21-7	F Croeco
4	Cy of London	2097	Campbell	Kurrachee		F Forbes & Co
5	Rohil'a	2216	Tillard			P & O Co
6	Rosetta	2046	Wright	China	2[illegible]-7	P & O Co
7	Bombay	2074	Weston	China	9-7	P & O Co
9	Nawab	2141	Sandilands			T Morrison & Co
10	Hoehhemier	1819	Reising	Hamburg	N F	Glade & Co
12	Aston Hall		Mofee			E Bates & Co
15	Alphee	981	Etunne	P Gulf	11-7	E de Bolton
16	Astrakhan	2236	Evans			T Morrison & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Barq John Davie	10 3	Boon	Calcutta		H A H Abdoola

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Agent.
Colaba	1460	B I S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Mecca (s)	Thomas	Busreh, June 25.
	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Zanzibar, June 21.
9	Rohilla (s)	Tillard	Hongkong, June 20.
	Caledonien (s)	Blanc	Shanghai, June 20.
	Nawab (s)	Sandilands	Calcutta, June 7.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Simla (s)	Grier	Persian Gulf.
	Bombay (s)	Weston	Hongkong.
	Australia (s)	Tait	Liverpool, &c.
	Taurus (s)	Wold	Rangoon.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Brindisi, for China.
" Caledonien, for Marseilles, &c.
" Kapurthala, for Karachee, &c.
" Colaba, for Rangoon, &c.
" Nawab, for Calcutta, &c.
" Mecca, for Coast Ports and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.

6 Wilderspool s. ... Japp ... Batoum, June 3.
Chyledra s ... Cass ... Hongkong, June 16.

DEPARTURES.

July 6.—Steamers Ellora and Palamcotta.

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVAL.

7 Purnea s. ... Rangoon.

July. DEPARTURE.

6 Henzada s ... Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispnia s—150 cwts coi yarn, Megjee Mooljee; 48 bales wool, Tyeb Hajee; 41 bales twist, waste and 145 bales cotton fly, Madon Bhimjee; 102 bales wool, Ailidina Jaffer.

FOR LONDON.

Thames s—2 bales carpets, V Gangiee; 188 cwt dry ginger and 54 cwt turmeric, Tookersey Peraj; 100 cwt gum, Rustomjee C Pateel; 50 cases mother of pearl shells, N Cassumbhoy and Co.

FOR HULL.

Alecto s—2,000 cwt myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sonneberg s—13 bales cotton waste, A A Karim and Co; 310 bales hemp, Tyebjee and Co; 10 bales hemp, Mawjee Haridas 12 cwt coir yarn, K Khooshall; 60 cwt gum, V Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Sonneberg s—5 cwt jambulseed, Kemp and Co; 2 cwt coir yarn, Kika Khooshali; 100 cwt gum, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Alecto s—15,747 cwt poppyseed, 2,001 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Belfort s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, Isaac Wright and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 14,013 cwt rapeseed and 1,000 cwt mustard seed, Nanse Khairaz and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Giava s—500 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 450 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kirkhill s—205 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 cwt sulphate of copper, Quan Lun Eooo.
Rosetta s—27½ cwts sharkfins, Nanjeebhoy Meanee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kirkhill s—75 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kirkhill s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 200 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 300 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kirkhill s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nawab s—50 bales cotton, H Govindram; 100 bales cotton, Pestonjee E Guzdhar; 12½ bales cotton, H Amulukchand.

THE completion of the Southern section of the Assam-Bengal Railway, says the *Englishman*, has increased the value of the Port of Chittagong as a centre of the seaborne commerce of our Eastern districts. The local salt trade has already been revolutionised, and large tracts hitherto supplied from Calcutta are drawing their salt from the Chittagong Golas. The Kornafuly river on which the town is situated is far easier of access and more roomy than the Hughli, for Chittagong is only six miles from the sea, and there is a minimum depth of thirty feet of water at all tides close to the shores but while nature has done so much the appliance, provided for shipping are miserably inadequate The moorings are too weak for vessels of the modern type, which shows a tendency yearly to increase in burden; and the utmost vigilance is necessary in bad weather to prevent those anchored in the river from breaking loose. The Port Commissioners have now resolved to bring their splendid harbour into line with existing conditions. They have ordered new moorings, suitable for vessels of the largest class, at a cost of more than half a lakh of rupees; and it is hoped that all will be ready before the next shiping season. which will open in September. Another crying want is landing stages and jetties, and this, too, is to be supplied by an agreement arrived at after prolonged negotiations between the Port authorities and those of the Eastern Bengal Railway. The latter are prepared to expend nearly six lakhs in jetties and export sheds at their new Riverside Terminus; but the Port Commissioners, naturally enough, insist upon the power of purchasing these appliances after a given period, just as Government does in the case of Guaranteed Railways. This difficulty is now in a fair way of being solved; and Chittagong will soon possess facilities for handling goods which will bear comparison with those of other ports on the eastern side of the Bay.

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THE WONDER OF THE WORLD!!
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4 The Diver.
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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 9.

COPIOUS rain fell again in the Presidency at the end of last week; but meantime there has been no continuous downpour, and from some of the up-country districts, advices of a want of rain have reached us. Considerable purchases of Cotton from Stock have been made by the Mills again this week at somewhat enhanced rates; but exporters have remained very small buyers; and the business done by them in Wheat and Seeds has been upon the usual small scale, in quiet markets. Exchange has been quiet but steady at about last Thursday's closing rates; but to-day a weaker feeling has prevailed, and our closing quotations are 1-16d. lower than those which ruled a week ago. Money is in plentiful supply; but is not wanted, and the Bank of Bombay has further put down its rates one per cent. to-day, 3 per cent. being now the minimum. Government Paper is 1-16 per cent. lower. Freights, after having been dull all through the week, have become firmer and quotations have advanced about 1s. per ton. Imports, continuing to lack the stimulus of up-country forward demand are very quiet, generally at previous rates.

MONEY.—An increase in the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank to about the same extent as was shown in the previous Return, say of 29½ lakhs, at 266¾ lakhs, was disclosed by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday, the result of a further falling-off in the trade demand for Money. Supplies were not abundant, but they were more than needed and an analysis of the Return gives a net decrease in trade requirements of nearly 31 lakhs, compared with a diminution of 36 lakhs in the week preceding; a further large addition to Private Deposits and a considerable decrease in Bills Discounted were counterbalanced to the extent of 6¼ lakhs by an increase in Loans. In Government Deposits there was a net decrease of some 4¼ lakhs.

Money has meantime remained plentiful, but the demand for purposes of trade has continued to fall off, and the Directors of the Bank of Bombay at their Board Meeting this afternoon have further reduced their rates by one per cent., making the minimum stand at three per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—Last mail-day the market opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was some buying on the part of mercantile houses, and the rate gave way 1-32d.; but towards the close the decline was recovered. Quiet but steady in tone on Saturday rates were quoted at 1s. 2⅛d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, ready and forward, and 1s. 2 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. No business reported, and quotaions left off at the opening level. On Monday 1s. 2 1-8d. was again reduced for Telegraphic Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 2 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. During the day rates strengthened to the extent of 1-32d.; but hardly any business was reported. At opening on Tuesday rates were quiet but steady in tone, the previous day's opening quotations having been named for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, *viz.*: 1s. 2 1-8d. and 1s. 2 7-32d., respectively, and again very little business transpired. Yesterday the market was quiet with quotations unchanged at 1s. 2 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 2 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and with again no business to speak of passing either way. This morning again, the market opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 1-8d. for the Bank media of remittance, and at 1s. 2 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Business has remained very quiet, and very few transactions have been reported, while prices have given way 1-32d, all round, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand			1s. 2 3-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic Tr.		1s. 2 3-32d.
Do.	3	months' sight	1s. 2 1-8d.
Do.	4	do.	1s. 2 1-8d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 2 5-32d.
Credits	3	do.	1s. 2 3-16d.
"	6	do.	1s. 2 7-32d.
Documents	3	do.	1s. 2 7-32d.
"	6	do.	1s. 2¼d.
Francs	3	do.	1·49½
"	6	do.	1·49½

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak throughout the day on Friday last at the opening rates of 109¼ for Money and 109 1-8 for Account, at which the market closed. A better feeling prevailed the following day, and rates advanced to 109 5-16 for Cash and 109 1-8 for the Settlement having closed on the same level. On Monday the market declined to 109 1-8 for Money and 109 for Account, and remained at these rates, quiet in tone, to the close. Rates were weak and declining on Tuesday at 109 1-8 for Cash and 109 for the July Settlement, from which they receded to 108 5-8 and 108¾ in the two positions, respectively. Yesterday rates opened at 108 7-8 for Cash and 108¾ for this month's account and afterwards advanced in a rather active market to 109 for Money and 108 13-16 for Account, but eventually left off as they had opened. To-day this Paper was first quoted at 109 1-16 for Money, 108 15-16 for Account and advanced in an active market to 109 3-16 and 109 1-16, in the two positions respectively, at which rates left off. Five per cent. Municipal Loan is unchanged, at 133. Port Trust Bonds are 3½ per cent lower, at Rs. 110½.

SHARES.—The movement in the market during the past week has been of an upward tendency, which has been most noticeable in the principal item of Mill Scrip. Our quotations this evening show the following changes compared with those of last mail day:—An advance of Rs. 65, in Ripon; of Rs. 60, in Hope; of Rs. 50, in Star of India; of Rs. 47½, in Manockjee M. Petit; of Rs. 40, in Framjee Petit; of Rs. 35, in Western India; of Rs. 30, in Queen; of Rs. 25 each, in Britannia and Madras United; of Rs. 20 each, in China, Sassoon, Alliance, and Union; of Rs. 15 each, in Bombay Cotton, Currimbhoy, and New Gteat Eastern; of Rs. 10 each, in Khandeish, Khatao Makanji, Mazagaon, and Oriental; and of Rs. 5 each, in David, Jewraj Balloo, Mahaluxmee, and Swadeshi; and a decline of Rs. 60, in Indo-China; of Rs. 40, in Jubilee; of Rs. 30, in Lukhmidass; of Rs. 25, in Imperial Cotton; of Rs. 20, in Empress; of Rs. 10 each, in Connaught, Coorla, Hindustan, Howard and Bullough, Indian Manufacturing, and James Greaves; and of Rs. 3½, in Sun. In Presses Albert; Kurrachee, are Rs. 10 lower; Mofussil, and New Berar, Rs. 5 each; and New Indian, Rs. 2½; Bellary, and Volkarts, are Rs. 40 each higher; Colaba, Rs. 20 and Hingoli, Rs. 5; In Miscellaneous shares Bombay-Burmah, are Rs. 325, higher in the first issue; and Rs. 100, in the second; of Rs. 7, in Kemp and Co.; of Rs. 6 each, in Badham Pile, and Marcks and Co.; of Rs. 5, in Alcock Ashdown; of Rs. 2½, in Port Canning. Bombay Ice, are Rs. 5 lower; In Railways Ahmedabad-Prantej, have advanced Rs. 15; and Tapti Valley, Rs. 10.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The previous cause, viz., the absence of demand from up-country buyers for anything beyond their immediate requirements, continues to militate against any improvement in the purchase of staple *Grey Goods*. Bazaar dealers have scarcely paid rather higher rates in England, and are willing sellers at current rates. Prices are unchanged; as also are Stocks. In *Bleached, Dyed, Printed*, and *Turkey Read Goods* only a small business has been reported this week, and rates are about the same as they ruled last Friday. *Locally-made* Goods are very dull, and holders and other weavers are forcing sales. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar for the week are about 3,500 bales; and of *Local Goods* about 1,200 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been quiet in tone, with a small business passing, and prices are ¼ anna per lb. lower. In *Local Spinnings* a large business has again been reported this week. Immedately after the departure of the mail, a healthy demand sprung up leading to a further rise of 1-16 to 3-32 anna per lb. Spinners are very firm, and are much harder to treat with than before. The week's Sales are put down at 15,000, bales, and the market closed strong at the following official quotations.

Twist......	No. 6s	Mule, As.	4½	to 4 7-8	per lb.
"	" 8s	" "	4¾	" 5	"
"	" 10s	" "	5	" 5 11-16	"
"	" 12s	" "	5	" 5¾	"
"	" 16s	" "	6	" 6 5-8	"
"	" 20s	" "	6¼	" 6 7-8	"
"	" 24s	" "	7	" 7¼	"
"	" 30s	" "	7 3-8	" 8	"
"	" 40s	" "	8¼	" 8¾	"

METALS.—A decline of 4 annas per cwt in *Copper* but an advance of 6 annas per cwt. in *Yellow Metal* has taken place this week, a moderate business having been reported, and the tone of the market steady in both cases.

COAL.—Business has been reported during the week of *Japan* Coal, June-shipment, at Rs. 13¼ per ton; in *Hyderabad Coal*, Railway delivery, any time, at Rs. 14½ per ton; and in *Seebpore*, (Bengal) for July-shipment at Rs. 12¼ per ton. The market for English and Welsh Coal is very firm, and there is a wide difference between sellers' and buyers' prices which stop business for the moment. The market closes firm for forward shipments. We quote alongside:—

	Rs.	per ton.	
Welsh Hartley	*nil.*	"	
West "	21	"	
Australian	*nil*	"	
Powell's	22½	"	
Cardiff	22	"	
Japan	13¼	"	
Singarem	14¼	"	(Railway delivery)

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The business in this staple during the past week has again been almost confined to local spinners, who have daily taken considerable quantities of stuff from the large stock available in godown; the purchases for export having continued to be upon a very small scale. The tone of the market has been steady, and latterly firm, and prices have advanced to the extent of a rupee or two per candy on several days. The amount taken by the Mills during the week is not far from 15,000 bales of Oomrawuttee kinds, Bengal, Compta, and Dharwar; while shippers have bought only some 3,500 bales made up of Oomras, Dholleras, Bengal, and Broach. This evening the market closed firm, with prices Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 per candy higher than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop into Bombay for the past week have been 12,000 bales, compared with 7,500 bales to hand in the week preceding and 11,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the excess in arrivals of new Cotton this season as against last has now become reduced to 591,500 bales.

The official telegraphic weather and crop reports from the districts to hand on Monday morning advised but a slight rainfall over the whole of cotton area since the date of the last report, the fall in all the districts with the exception of Cawnpore and Beawar, in the Bengal circle, where it was 1¼ inch and 1¼ inch, respectively, not having reached 1 inch in any district, and more rain was needed generally.

This morning's messages by wire from the cotton-growing districts are to much the same effect as Monday's. Although very little rain had meantime been registered, the maximum fall having been 1¼ inch at Sholapore; there had been enough for the sowing of the crop in all the circles excepting parts of the Dhollera one, but more was needed over nearly the whole of the area.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine		Rs.	170—3d.
Do.	Fully Good	"	158—2 13-16d.
Do.	Good	"	150—2 11-16d.
Belatee, Fine		"	178—3 1-8d.
Do.	Fully Good	"	170—3d.
Khandeish, Fully Good		"	170—3d.
Oomra,	Fully Good	"	180—3 5-32d.
Dhollera, Fine		"	195—3 13-32d.
Do.	Fully Good	"	184—3 7-32d.
Do.	Good	"	174—3 1-16d.
S G Dharwar, Good		"	195—3 13-32d.
Westerns		"	174—3 1-16d.
Broach, Fine		"	209—3 5-8d.
Do.	Good	"	201—3 1-2d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay, this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1895-96. F. P. Bales.	Season 1894-95. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	349,500	228,000
Berar	403,500	215,000
Khandeish	316,000	237,000
Barsi and Nugger	99,500	50,500
Hingunghat	14,500	1,000
Persian and Sind	60,500	31,000
Broach	214,500	104,000
Dhollera	402,000	366,500
Compta and Dharwar	88,000	127,000
Westerns and Madras	13,500	10,000
Total	1,961,500	13,70,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.
For the week	11,945	11,428	19,821
From 1st Jan. to 8th July	1,559,880	1,323,603	1,457,954
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	1,499	1,732	5,115
From 1st Jan. to 8th July	610,821	467,546	736,831
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,127	10,120	1,637
From 1st Jan. to 8th July	259,433	106,421	118,894

WHEAT.—Although latterly the volume of business for export in this market has increased a little and the feeling has been steady, prices have shown no further movement since last mail, and we still quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-8-0	per cwt.
Do. do. 85	"	4-7-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-11-0	"
Red Delhi	"	4-6-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	4-3-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-6-0	"
Hard Red	"	3-13-0	"

SEEDS have been dealt in to a very small extent throughout the week by shippers, in a quiet market, and on about the basis of previous sales, with the exception of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, which have declined slightly in value. We quote this evening as follows:—

Linseed	Rs.	6-10-6 to Rs.	6-11-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat		7-4-6	7-5-0	"
Do Cawnpore	"	7-0-0		"
Do Red do	"	6-3-0 to 6-5-0		"
Gingelly, white	"	42-0-0 to 43-0-0		per candy.
Do Mixed	"	39-8-0 to 40-8-0		"

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week	25,445	80,118	79,071
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th July	2,794,698	3,800,325	2,467,162
Linseed for the week	29,124	14,631	42,861
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th July	3,118,385	2,495,692	4,936,453
Rapeseed for the week	31,732	15,828	73,408
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th July	726,997	1,849,468	2,896,905
Gingellyseed for the week	897	685	1,391
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th July	817,924	727,599	743,093

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent, are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week	24,600	101,086	18,500
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th July	1,212,010	1,727,860	1,340,012
Linseed for the week	78,475	23,238	110,293
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th July	2,486,303	1,914,120	4,260,973
Rapeseed for the week	....	35,846	97,533
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th July	625,107	1,533,079	2,397,206
Gingellyseed for the week.	1,749	6,129	......
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th July	1,051,547	1,010,963	885,938

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 13th June 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	35,621	39,084	...	3,463	79,639	...
Goods	55,082	50,099	4,983	...	...	10,013
Other earnings	3,734	8,564	..	4,830	...	18,205
Total for week	94,437	97,747	...	3,310	...	...
Aggregate	2588787	2539366	...	...	50,421	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CHILL—June 14, at Warcha, Shahpur District, Punjab, of heat apoplexy, Henrietta Louisa, the beloved wife of W N Chill, Superintendent, N I Salt Revenue, aged 49.

MUIR-WHITE—June 28, at the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, Adelaide Mabel Muir-White the beloved daughter of the late William and Mrs Muir-White, aged 20 years and 8 months.

PATCH—July 6, at Ritherdon House, Egmore, Georgina Elizabeth, the dearly loved wife of C Patch.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1896.

THE Administration Report of the State of Indore for the year 1895-96 congratulates the Maharajah Holkar on the notable improvement of nearly every branch of his Highness' service during that period. This statement is the more creditable to the new Minister, Mr. Nanakchand, who makes it, seeing that he modestly assigns to his predecessor in office, Rao Bahadur Bedarkar, who was Minister for three-fourths of the time covered by the report, the chief part in the administrative work of the year. Nevertheless, the amelioration of the State services has been in a large measure due to the present Dewan, who, as Deputy Minister, was in sole charge of the Revenue Department from the beginning of March twelve month to September. In December the Maharajah appointed a Council of the Minister as President and eight colleagues. The President has two votes, and the other members one each. All important cases are sent to the Council for decision, which is given by the majority of votes, and is final. The Council, which meets twice a week, had made such good progress, that at the close of the year only sixteen cases, including those referred by the Residency, remained for disposal. The revenue demands for the year amounted to Rs. 73,68,077. Of this the land revenue represents fifty-one lakhs and a-quarter, of which six lakhs and a-quarter were not recovered. The total recoveries were sixty-six lakhs and a-half. Among the minor sources of revenue is abkari, yielding little short of two lakhs; opium, two and a-quarter; salt, sixty-three thousand rupees; fines, nearly three lakhs; sayar, four lakhs and seventy thousand. A tax on salaries brings in nearly sixty thousand, all of which appears to have been paid up. The expenditure was within a fraction of sixty lakhs, the chief items being the Palace, ten lakhs and a-half, civil administration, fifteen, the army and police, sixteen lakhs thirty thousand. The Contingent contribution to the British Government was Rs. 1,15,100. The administration of justice takes Rs. 93,793; jails less than twenty thousand. Education is not neglected, being nearly seventy-eight thousand rupees. "Religious establishment" absorbs more—one lakh and three thousand rupees; besides twenty thousand for temples. Charities are represented by eighty thousand, and include a foundling asylum under the State midwife. Forests are entered under the head of expenditure for fifty-one thousand, but as they figure under receipts for a lakh and twenty-two thousand they yield a handsome profit. The financial condition of the State is satisfactory, for we cannot impute it as a fault to the administration that some six lakhs of land revenue remained in arrears after a year of scanty rainfall. Fears are entertained that the scarcity of grain in some parts of Central India may lead to an export of grain from the State and a rise of prices. The Government appears to be fortunate in securing adequate profit from certain industries, some of which are in British India, left exclusively to private enterprise. Thus the Indore Cotton Mills gave a profit of Rs. 43,589 on the year's working. The receipts were close upon five lakhs, showing an increase of a lakh and twenty thousand upon those of the previous year. Eight hundred hands are employed in the manufacture of some nine thousand five hundred bales of cotton into cloth and yarn. The State printing press, which executed a relatively large amount of work for the public, gave a profit of over three thousand rupees. The Government Workshop, which also takes private work, showed a considerable profit. The Mint of course belongs to a different category, and it is closed to the public for the coinage of silver. But it made a handsome profit by minting twelve lakhs and a-quarter for State purposes at a cost of little more than five thousand rupees. The profit realised was Rs. 31,467. The difference in the market value of the British and Indore rupee is four per cent. It is therefore not unreasonably anticipated that the Mint will make a big sum during the present year.

The largest item claimed by the spending departments is Rs. 16,30,404, assigned to the Army and Police. The only details respecting the army are those connected with the Imperial Service Cavalry, the expenditure on which was Rs. 1,71,647, showing an increase of some twenty-three thousand over that of the previous year. The strength of the regiment was 441, showing only a slight numerical increase on the year 1894-5. We must therefore look for the cause of the considerable increment of expenditure in the completion of the new lines and of the Inspecting Officer's bungalow. The only reference to the State Army is in a paragraph stating that owing to constant misunderstandings on the part of officers of that force, it has been found necessary to separate temporarily the Imperial Service Cavalry from the Jangi Fouj, of which it is part and parcel. But when more satisfactory arrangements are made, "the whole army will again be administered under one head, as it ought to be." Colonel Melliss and Captain Cox, who inspected the regiment during the year, have expressed themselves highly satisfied with its efficiency; which may account for the jealousy with which it is apparently regarded by the officers of the old State Army. Turning to the police we find that the Mofussil force numbers 3,350, of whom over one thousand are mounted; the proportion to the population is one policeman to every 304 living in the districts. It is under the administration of an Inspector-General, Mr. B. A. Gupte, and his Deputy. The total amount of property stolen was less than Rs. 80,000, of which Rs. 14,000 was recovered. Offences reported numbered 275, and those detected 129. Dacoities show a slight reduction in number on previous years; of the twenty-four which took place some resulted in the death of the ryots, who were the victims, though eighteen men were slightly wounded. Three hundred and sixty-eight dacoits were concerned in their crimes, seven of which were committed on the high-road, ten in the villages, and seven in the jungle. The dacoits were armed with guns, swords, daggers, axes, and clubs; but they only succeeded in plundering some Rs. 7,546 worth of property. The business is not so remunerative as it was in the time of Tantia Bheel and his abler lieutenants. Even of the loot secured, a portion was recovered, and thirty-nine offenders brought to justice. Three audacious rascals who looted a British post van on the Dewas Road were traced by the Indore police, and tried before the Sessions Court of the Residency; one was sentenced to seven, and two to ten years' imprisonment. In one case it was found that a chowkidar was in league with a noted dacoit! both of them were brought to justice. Twelve hundred members of a criminal tribe, the Maghia, are located on Government land, and have farmed it with such success that they have taken up additional land, for which they pay an assessment. Two-thirds of the number are females and boys and girls; as the boys grow up they become farmers. By the advice of the British Government this settlement has been placed under the head of the Mofussil police, Mr. Gupte. The total number of prisoners in the State jails was just under two thousand, of whom only one hundred and sixteen were females. Evidently the women folk of the Indore State are not given much to evil ways, a conclusion which seems to be sustained by the fact that the Foundling Hospital of the capital only received five children during the year, and that the total number therein is but sixteen in all. The police force of the capital has a strength of 874 officers and men. Their Chief Commissioner is Captain Hublal Prasad, who is commended for the steady diminution of crime in the city. The property stolen was valued at Rs. 1,45,000, of which a lakh and fifteen thousand was recovered—an excellent record. When it is seen that the total number of cognizable offences during the year was only 188, of which 130 were detected, it would seem that the City Police is much overmanned. But it appears that no less than 244 are stationed as guards-of-honour at the residences of Sirdars and high officials, and 88 serve as jail guards and orderlies, and that only 507 men are available for purely police duty. But even then the number of constables on duty as such outnumbers the crimes committed by more than two to one, a proportion which must fill Mr. Vincent with envy.

It is at first sight somewhat disconcerting to find education occupying a place—the first place it is true—in the category of "Charitable Institutions." But considering the matter philologically, it is quite in accordance with the fitness of things that the education of the young should be regarded as a labour of love by the Government of an enlightened State and classed amongst works of benevolence. Indore is fortunate in having at the head of State education so ardent a Director as Mr. Chalmondeley, whose able report is not the least interesting chapter in the history of the administrative year. The College has made excellent progress during the twelve months—a fact attested by the results of the University examinations, which passed two of the three students sent up for the B.A. degree, both of them taking second-class honours in Sanskrit, while ten, who appeared for the F.A., all passed. This year the numbers sent up show a similar increase. The health of the students who live in the Boarding Schools is uniformly good. A teacher of gymnastics has been secured from the 20th Bombay Infantry at the cost of a fund raised for athletic games by the students themselves. The College averages from forty-eight to seventy students, which is not bad for such an institution, still in its infancy, in a Native State, especially when the Canadian Mission College in the immediate vicinity opens its hospitable portals to students who migrate thither in search of more liberal treatment in the sense advocated by reformers in Bombay who desire to smooth the paths of knowledge to the weary. The Indore Madressa, or High School, which sustained a heavy loss in the death of the Head-master, to whose talents and work the Director pays a deserved tribute, numbers 337 scholars, the great majority of whom are on the Marathi side, and sixty-seven on the Hindi side. Yet while the former are increasing in numbers, the latter are falling away, justifying the observation of Mr. Chalmondeley that the boys on the Hindi side, besides being less intelligent than the Mahrathis, are less desirous of taking advantage of the opportunities offered for education. It is a fact to be noted that out of the 360 who attended the school in the year 1894-95, 270 were Brahmins, 19 Mahrathas, 9 Mohammedans, and 29 artizans and other castes, a proportion which strikingly exemplifies the intellectual ascendancy claimed and exercised by the Brahmin everywhere in India. The State maintains 88 schools, 5 are Persian and Urdu, and one is English. The number of pupils is 5,496, of whom about eleven hundred belong to the capital, the rest being in the districts. Of the total 2,074 are Brahmins. The three girls' schools are attended by 131 girls—an increase of 27 as compared to the previous year, which the Director with unconscious irony refers to as a proof that female education is increasing in popularity. Still, as Galileo remarked in another connection, it moves, and in the right direction, which is something to be thankful for. The paucity of girls' schools and of the numbers of girls attending them should not detract from the satisfaction which the Maharajah feels that through his initiative and generous support, the Indore State is endowed with an excellent educational system, liberally maintained and most efficiently directed.

THE most sensational criminal trial which has come before the High Court since the Lester case engrossed the public attention twelve months ago, has just been heard by Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabjee and a special jury, in reference to the conduct of William Brodie, a European Salvationist. Murder and putting in fear of death, attempted extortion, and robbery,—this is a black indictment for any man to have to answer, and its heinousness is increased when the offender belongs to an organisation which, although adopting quasi-military methods, has as its mission the proclamation of the Gospel of peace. The learned Judge very rightly supported the view of the Advocate-General that the jury should entirely dismiss from their minds the fact that the prisoner was a Salvationist when determining the extent of his guilt. But the poor and ignorant people amongst whom the Salvationist's lot is principally cast cannot be expected to bring judicial impartiality to bear upon the tragedy when it is discussed—as it is sure to be—in the place of assembly in almost every village in the Presidency. It is not too much to say that coming after the serious allegations of misrepresentation brought against the officers serving in General Booth's organisation in India, this fatal use of a pistol by an angry European Salvationist will greatly hamper the future propaganda of the Army in the mofussil. In villages where the officers have been welcomed in the past they will now be looked at askance; where there has been indifference there will be dislike; where dislike has been shown there will be positive hostility. The importance which the Indian rustic attaches to an isolated incident, and the extent to which his judgment of men or movements is affected thereby, cannot be fully understood save by those who are familiar with the annals of the poor in country districts. Of course General Booth or his principal representatives in India are no more responsible for the death of Malloo Roray, than the Archbishop of Canterbury was responsible for the misdeeds of the kleptomaniac clergyman whose fondness for other people's umbrellas was evidenced in a criminal court two or three years ago. In a large organisation like that of General Booth, requiring a vast number of workers ready to lead a hard toilsome existence, with little hope of pecuniary reward, the candidates available are not so numerous as to enable their respective qualifications to be too critically examined. Neither lack of education or of means are disqualifications, and the gate of entrance is made easy so as to ensure the supply of a sufficient number of workers to carry on the multifarious and world-wide activities of the Army. It is therefore no matter for wonder that the absence of real qualification on the part of individual officers for proclaiming "tidings of peace" should occasionally show itself in a vivid manner; the only wonder is that workers often brought from the most unfavourable environment should so seldom bring disgrace upon themselves and upon the Army. But at the same time the crime for which William Brodie is to suffer seven years' rigorous imprisonment should at least lead General Booth and his advisers to pause and seriously consider whether the methods adopted in the carrying on of their propaganda in India do not require considerable modification.

Brodie committed the crime of which he has been found guilty—homicide not amounting to murder, and attempted robbery—because, a fortnight before, his wife halting at the village in company of a native man servant, had been called objectionable names by the people. There is every reason to suppose that these names would not have been used towards Mrs. Brodie had she worn European dress, however plain and humble it might be. The fact that she was masquerading in Native attire led the simple villagers to connect her with a country-side scandal in which she had no part or lot, and of which she was in all probability entirely ignorant. The question of the advisability of continuing to denationalize European Salvationists in this country by making them wear a dress unsuited to their race and habits, therefore, distinctly arises out of this case. It also seems to us that a connection can be established between Brodie's attempt to levy blackmail on the villagers by means of a forged document, and the system under which the Salvationist officer has no guaranteed or regular means of support, but is entirely dependent for subsistence upon what he can beg or borrow from the Natives. A man whose one object it was to punish the use of offensive names towards his wife, would think of a horse-whip as the best means of instilling a salutary lesson into the minds of the offenders, and would scorn the idea of turning his retributive visit to mercenary account. But a man having no guarantee that he will have a chance of satisfying the cravings of hunger a week afterwards, would be very likely to turn to account this desire of punishing an insult offered to his wife, for the purpose of providing the means for supplying her wants and his own for some days to come. These seem to have been the mixed motives at work in Brodie's mind when, armed with pistol and cartridges, and a fictitious authority to inflict a fine of twenty-five rupees, he rode into Dhotra Budrook, on May 26th last. Whatever his motive may have been, his visit and the use he made of his pistol caused the death of an inoffensive villager. There was no sudden provocation, and the plea that the use of the weapon was necessary in self-defence was not sustained, so that Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabjee's sentence of seven years' imprisonment must be regarded as a lenient one.

THE Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Poona, on Tuesday, 4th August, at 11-30 a.m.

DURING the week ending July 8, British dollars worth Rs. 17,52,000 were transferred from the Mint to the Customs House for export and four lakhs and a thousand rupees worth of silver was at the end of the week lying in Mint on account of British dollar tenderers.

THE members of the Ahmedabad Municipality have applied to Government to allow them to raise in the open market a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 (one lakh) at an interest of 4¼ per cent. per annum, repayable, in thirty years, for the purpose of extending the Water Works, as the demand for the supply of water has increased much more than was originally estimated. The loan is required to purchase a new pumping engine and pipes required for connecting it with the reservoir. The engine-house is required to be extended and a new jack-well is to be constructed. Additional reservoir or reservoirs are to be constructed and additional distributing pipes are required. The loan will be raised during the current official year before the end of 31st March 1897. A sum of Rs. 5,960 will be set aside annually, from which Rs. 4,250 will be paid for interest, and a sinking fund will be formed of the remaining amount of Rs. 1,710 for repaying the borrowed sum. The existing total liability upon the Municipality at the end of the year 1895-96 is Rs. 12,02,746. Against these liabilities the Municipality has got a sinking fund of Rs 57,349-7-1. The works will be executed by the Municipal agency. The application points out that the scheme of this extension of Water Works is sure to be a paying one, and, therefore, no financial difficulty is to be apprehended to meet the liability of this loan.

FOR some reason or other the accounts of the Bombay University for 1894-95 as audited by the Accountant General have only just been published. The balances in hand at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 35,920. The main source of revenue was fees from candidates for examination which brought Rs. 1,09,403. The next largest item is one of Rs. 8,925 interest on Government promissory notes; and then comes an item which in future years will not appear—one of five-thousand rupees grant-in-aid from Government. The total income of the year (exclusive of opening balance) was Rs. 1,24,497. The principal heads of expenditure were examination charges Rs. 63,512, and establishment charges Rs. 16,756. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 56,862, this being over twenty thousand rupees larger than the opening balance. Hence the healthy financial condition of the University which has led Government to withdraw its grant.

MR. R. J. C. LORD, I.C.S., is appointed a Joint Sessions Judge to exercise, until the 1st January, 1897, jurisdiction in the Court of Session of the Belgaum Sessions Division.

MR. W. R. HAMILTON, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the 27th July.

MR T. D. FRY, I.C.S., Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara, is appointed Joint Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

MR. H. N. ALEXANDER, Superintendent of Police in charge of the Special Branch, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the 24th July.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHOLERA IN THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Up to the present five deaths from cholera have taken place among the British troops up the Nile. The general health of the men is, however, excellent.

GENTLEMEN VS. PLAYERS.

In the cricket match, Gentlemen vs. Players, the latter were beaten by one wicket.

POLITICAL DEADLOCK IN CANADA.

There is a political deadlock in Canada owing to the Earl of Aberdeen refusing to sanction several of Sir Charles Tupper's appointments.

Sir Charles has asked Mr. Chamberlain to intervene, and meanwhile retains the office of Minister of Justice.

LATER.

With reference to the political deadlock in Canada, the Earl of Aberdeen objected to Sir Charles Tupper's farewell nominations to the Civil Service. The affair has now been settled, and Sir Charles Tupper has resigned.

M. Laurier, the new Premier, has been summoned.

STATE OF SIEGE IN MADAGASCAR.

A state of siege has been proclaimed in Madagascar.

LI HUNG CHANG'S MOVEMENTS.

Li Hung Chang has arrived at Brussels.

THE JAPANESE MINISTER AT BERLIN INTERVIEWED.

The Japanese Minister at Berlin, who has been interviewed, stated that Japan was in nowise disturbed by the splendid reception granted to Li Hung Chang in Germany. He regards it simply as an honour paid to the Envoy of a great Empire devoid of any political importance.

The stated Triple Alliance of Japan, China, and Russia was, he said, a fiction.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, JULY 9.

At the Chicago Convention, the Democrats have combined with the Socialists, and arbitrarily excluded the Goldites of Michigan, thereby securing a donimating majority. Their platform comprises various Socialist ideas.

THE LYALL COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

General Maitland, the officer deputed to discuss questions raised by the Lyall Committee of 1894, will conclude his work in Simla by the middle of September. As the decision will affect the entire Engineering Service, nothing definite will take place before the 1st April of 1897, although the publication of the main points may be expected during the current year.

CAMPS-OF-EXERCISE.

Four camps-of-exercise have already been arranged for the ensuing cold season. The Commander-in-Chief will, however, not settle his Autumn tour until the full programme has been arranged in the four Commands.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The first meeting of the Legislative Council will take place on Thursday, the 30th instant.

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY.

Mr. Barnes, the Foreign Secretary, is indisposed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 5-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	113 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 3-16
Bar Silver	31½

ONCE more the Survey of India Department makes its annual appearance before the public, Report in hand, and with a long record of good work contained therein. The Government resolution reviewing the operations of the year 1894-95 shows that though on the whole the areas surveyed were 2,000 square miles less than in the year preceding, the area dealt with topographically was greater by nearly 4,500 square miles. The trigonometrical party was mainly engaged in the new country which has come under British rule in the last ten years, the principal triangulation of Upper Burma having been carried northwards as well as westwards through Manipur and Assam. At the same time a portion of the party were working eastwards from Cachar to Manipur, so as to connect the longitudinal series with the Mandalay meridional series. Three topographical parties were busy in Bombay, Baluchistan and the Himalayas, and two were detailed for the 1-inch survey of Upper Burma. Detachments were employed with the Waziristan Delimitation Party, the Pamir Commission and the Chitral Relief Force, all these operations offering welcome opportunity for dealing with comparatively unknown country. Geographical surveys and reconnaissances were made in these directions, and also in Persia, along the Perso-Baluch frontier and in Arabia: in the Northern Shan States and in the Mekong Valley, as well as in the Kokang State belonging to China and on the Burma-Siam frontier. The area thus geographically surveyed was 92,600 square miles, and the Government of India note with appoval that these operations have added largely to the information available concerning the geography of trans-frontier tracts. It is added that the Mekong triangulation was connected with that of Siam, while the Indian and Russian systems were brought into connection on the Pamirs with the most satisfactory results. The latter result was due of course to the meeting of the Anglo-Russian Commission on the Pamirs, and we are likely now to have a perfectly accurate map of Central Asia, particularly as the surveys are no longer to be kept confidential. The Survey Department has a good record in forest work, the outturn being larger than in any previous year and the total area being brought up to 31,000 square miles. The outturn by cadastral parties was smaller than in 1893 owing to a reduction in establishment, but still nearly 7,000 square miles were surveyed. The survey in Behar under Colonel Sandeman made steady progress which is a matter for congratulation. Some very interesting work was done by two astronomical parties, who were told off to determine the difference of longitude between Greenwich and Karachi. The electro telegraphic method was employed and arcs of longitude were successfully measured between Karachi, Jask and Bushire. The scene of operation was then changed to Europe and the arc between Greenwich and Potsdam was completed. The whole series of operatins will be finished this year. The Government of India record their appreciation of the high character of the work done by the officers of the Department under Colonel Strahan, and the public will certainly endorse this commendation.

EAST AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASSA, JUNE 22.

THE MOMBASSA-UGANDA RAILWAY.

THE engineers entrusted with the work are making rapid strides with the railway, and great results have been attained since last I visited Kilindini some two months ago. Then the Indian coolies recently imported from Karachi were employed in making cuttings and clearing and levelling the country, and a casual observer saw evidence only of road-making, but nothing to imply that an important railway was under construction. Now the beach at Kilindini is covered with light stacks of rails (each stack containing 2¼ miles), and enormous piles of creosoted sleepers; while numerous pieces of machinery, wheels and axles, trucks and cement, recently landed from the steamers sent from England, are lying about in apparently all available spaces; and as the s.s. Falkland, now lying in Kilindini harbour, is only about half discharged, it appears as if it were impossible to find room for all the material she has to land. But evidently the engineer-in-chief, Mr. Whitehouse, is looking well ahead, and a place was pointed out to me where the remainder of the Falkland's cargo, consisting chiefly of rails and sleepers, could be stored; and it is confidently hoped that before the arrival of the next consignment the greater portion of the immense stacks of rails and sleepers, now lying on the beach, will have been placed in position on the new line.

Of the engineers working immediately in authority, under Mr. Whitehouse, Mr. Anderson is entrusted with the work of building a bridge from Mombassa Island to the main land at Makupa. Mr. Napier is clearing the country, cutting away jungle, and preparing the track on the main land, and Mr. Johns is employed in laying the sleepers and rails. Mr. Lockyer, who is the locomotive superintendent, found that position, in the absence of engines, a sinecure, and did good service, acting as storekeeper, until the arrival, by the last mail, of Mr. T. A. White, who comes as the Chief Storekeeper of the railway, and who took over charge from Mr. Lockyer last Monday. The gentleman has now something to do in his own department, as the Chindwara, of the B. I. Company, brought two locomotives from Bombay, but of them more anon.

Mr. Johns' first care was the building of a jetty for the landing of material and the laying of a line of rails along the beach, with several sidings, for the convenience of moving trucks containing rails, sleepers, cement, &c., to the particular places set apart for storage. This being completed, he laid a single line northwards to the centre of Mombassa Island to the site of the intended terminus, which is about a mile distant from the beach; and, having reached thus far, he proceeded with the railway proper; and now the rails are laid as far as Makupa, where he has to stop pending the completion of the bridge. Meanwhile, he has been devoting himself to the laying out of the station itself, where he proposes to have three sidings, two of which are now nearing completion; and as a number of platers are perforce for the present prevented from continuing their own work, they are being employed in the erection of sheds and workshops around the site of the intended station, and already three large and imposing erections of galvanized iron, supported by serviceable iron pillars, bear evidence of the energy of the masters and the industry of the men.

Mr. Napier has so far advanced on the main land with his cutting and clearing, that he is already some twenty miles beyond Makupa, but the farther he gets away the slower his progress becomes, owing to the marshy state of the country, which entails a good deal of sickness among the coolies, and the difficulty of transport.

Mr. Anderson has completed more than two-thirds of his bridge at Makupa, and hopes to drive the last pile about the end of the month; and very early in July we expect to see the platers laying the rails across to the main land, when Mr. Napier will soon have Mr. Johns, with his rails and sleepers, close upon his heels. After he has finished the bridge at Makupa, I expect Mr. Anderson will be sent on ahead towards the Mau range, where other bridges will have to be constructed. About 15 miles from the coast commences the level Tara plain, where no cuttings will be required, and the only work for the pioneers will be the clearing away of a dense undergrowth. The ground itself is absolutely level, and the line will be taken "as the crow flies" for a distance of about 150 miles. Progress there should be very rapid, and I think I am safe in prophesying that by this time next year communication by rail will be opened with Kikuyo, which possesses a magnificent climate, and which will be an excellent sanatorium for the Europeans of Mombassa and Zanzibar.

I alluded above to the locomotives brought here by the Chindwara. They are not intended for use on the railway proper, but have been imported merely for construction purposes, being much too small for permanent use on a long line; but they seem compact, serviceable engines, and will be useful in taking material along the line. One has already been put together by Mr. Lockyer, and a week ago made its maiden trip as far as Makupa, working satisfactorily.

To recapitulate, it was not until the beginning of the present year that Indian labour was imported, the largest batch (over 800) being landed by the Scindia in February, and since then the progress made has been phenomenal, considering the many difficulties the engineers have had to contend against. At first they had to await the arrival of necessary tools from India. Then they had to erect a wharf, and make preparations for the landing of material. Then fever broke out among the workmen, and many were prostrated at the same time. And lastly, though it must have been well known that the resources of Mombassa in respect of lighters was limited in the extreme, the steamers from home with railway material commenced to arrive without the promised lighters, and Mr. Whitehouse was greatly put to it to procure sufficient craft to land their cargoes. Before concluding my remarks about the railway I must tell you that I visited the coolie lines. It was Sunday, and the men were lounging about, clothing, cooking, card-playing, and evidently enjoying their day of rest. I was struck by their healthy and robust appearance, and remarked that they did not seem to be troubled with much fever now, and Mr. Johns (to whose courtesy I was indebted for the opportunity of visiting the lines) informed me that the recent rains had given a plentiful supply of good water, and that the men were in consequence in a much healthier condition; and before the next dry season it is hoped that a suitable condenser will have been erected at Kilindini. The lines consist of some half-a-dozen long buildings of timber and matting, large enough to accommodate over a thousand men, and they looked much more comfortable, and certainly better ventilated, than the average chawl in Bombay. Some fifty yards beyond the lines themselves is the hospital, built of like material, and the inmates at present seem to be very few indeed. Only the coolies employed under Messrs. Anderson and Johns live in the Mombassa lines. Those at work under Mr. Napier live in tents and move their camp daily as they advance. This in a measure accounts for the greater amount of sickness prevailing amongst them, the more that they have often difficulty in getting good and sufficient water, and stores have to be sent out to them from Kilindini. When the bridge is finished and the rails cross over to the main land the line itself can be utilized for the transport of water and provisions to the front, when it is hoped that the general health will improve.

ZANZIBAR NEWS.

Zanzibar has been *en fete* for the past two weeks in view of the departure for England of Mr. A. H. Hardinge, her Majesty's Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General, and cricket, football, tennis, and golf matches have been following each other in quick succession; but an excitement of quite another kind occurred last Saturday evening, in the apprehension of Sheikh Hillal, the principal Arab Adviser to his Highness the Sultan. Some time ago, the authorities received reliable information that Sheikh Hillal had been the principal promoter of the recent insurrection at Muskat, and, as, in addition to this piece of treachery, it was proved that he was using his influence to undermine the authority of General Sir Lloyd Matthews, the first Minister of Zanzibar Government, it was decided to remove the wily Sheikh, from all participation in Zanzibar affairs; and Mr. Hardinge, previous to his departure for England, sent an order to the Sultan for the Sheikh to be sent to Bombay or Aden, with strict injunction not to return to Zanzibar. His Highness sent a reply that the Sheikh refused to leave Zanzibar, whereupon Mr. Hardinge, accompanied by General Matthews, proceeded to the Sheikh's house with a view to persuade him to leave the place quietly; but they found the house barricaded and the attendants armed, and the Sheikh sent a message to the effect that if he were wanted he must be taken by force. Mr. Hardinge then returned to the Sultan, and told him that it was necessary to take Sheikh Hillal a prisoner, and requested him to post *askaries* about the town to prevent the Sheikh's partisans, who were known to be numerous, from attempting a rescue. His Highness requested the Consul-General to leave the matter in his (the Sultan's) hands, and he would see that General Matthews had sufficient force to overawe any attempt either to prevent the capture, or to rescue the prisoner after capture; and upon this assurance Mr. Hardinge returned home to dinner. This was about 9 p.m. Patrols of *askaries* were then put in the streets in the vicinity of the Sheikh's house, and General Matthews, accompanied by Brigadier-General Raikes, went with a small force to break down the barricade, but before they succeeded in doing so they were attacked by about thirty Arabs, armed with swords and knives, and before whom the Sultan's *askaries* fled like sheep. Two of the Native police with General Raikes were badly wounded, and General Raikes himself appeared in imminent danger, when General Matthews (General Raikes being unarmed) drew his revolver, and fired five shots into the attacking party, who then turned and fled, leaving three of their number wounded. Two of these were so badly injured that their lives were despaired of, and they were taken away to the hospital, as also were two of the *askaries*, one of whom had his head half cut off, and the other was badly wounded in the side. As soon as his partisans had fled, Sheikh Hillal himself opened the barricaded door and surrendered to General Matthews, and expressed surprise at the conduct of the other Arabs, saying that he never intended to offer resistance, and had only fastened the door securely to prevent interruption during his evening devotions. He was at once taken to the Residency, and there repeated the same excuse to Mr. Hardinge, when asked why he had resisted the Queen's authority; but the Consul-General told him the story was "too thin," and ordered him to be taken for the night on board H. M. S. Philomel, where he would be at liberty to pray as much as he liked without fear of interruption. The following day the prisoner, under a guard of blue jackets, was taken on board the mail steamer Kola, where four *askaries* took charge of him; and Mr. Hardinge wired to authorities at Aden, requesting that a guard of police might be sent on board, on the arrival of the Kola, to conduct Sheikh Hillal to the residence there assigned to him.

Mr. Hardinge is also a passenger by the Kola, on his way to England, to enjoy some months of well-earned rest; and I understand that he will take part in a Conference on the Slave Question, which is shortly to be held in London.

The Kola arrived here room Zanzibar at 7 o'clock this morning; and at 9 o'clock a most interesting ceremony took place in a large shed adjoining the Custom House, which was tastefully decorated with flags and palm fronds for the occasion, which, according to an invitation card I received in common with other Europeans, was the presentation of an address and a parting gift by the Indian merchants of Mombassa to Mr. Hardinge, as a token of their appreciation of his kindly feeling towards the donors and their regret at his departure from East Africa. All the Europeans in the station, ladies and gentlemen, were present, while the whole of the Indian community were in evidence. The white dresses and gold turbans of the Khojas contrasted pleasantly with the delicately tinted silks of the Parsee ladies, and all the European ladies and gentlemen were arrayed in their very best. After the reading of the address, which set forth the increased prosperity of the Indian merchants during Mr. Hardinge's tenure of office, the gift of two handsomely polished tusks, mounted in silver, was offered for Mr. Hardinge's acceptance. In his reply, Mr. Hardinge said he always had the welfare of the Indian community at heart in common with other British subjects, and he thanked them for this evidence of their goodwill. With regard to the present, he pointed out that officials in his position were not supposed to accept any presents whatever, but he would ask the Foreign Office to allow him to accept this particular gift, and if he received permission he would be glad to receive it on his return to Zanzibar, and would prize it highly. But in the meantime he requested them to retain it, assuring them, that whether he were allowed to accept the present or not, the feeling which prompted the presentation would always be remembered with keen appreciation.

After the close of the ceremony Mr. Hardinge was conducted to the hospital, where a parting lunch had been prepared by Dr. MacDonald, the Chief Medical Officer of the British East African Protectorate. Most of the Europeans in the station were present at the banquet (for it was something more than a lunch), and with right goodwill we drank a safe and pleasant passage and an enjoyable holiday to Mr. Hardinge. At 4 p.m. we all accompanied him on board the Kola, which sailed shortly after 5 o'clock, a salute being fired from the Fort as the Kola steamed slowly past.

THE BRITISH EAST AFRICAN PROTECTORATE.

Under the firm and energetic rule of the officers of the Protectorate the country is rapidly becoming more settled and peaceful, and excellent accounts keep coming in from outlying districts regarding the attitude of the various tribes. The suppression of M'baruk has had a good effect generally, and the natives are beginning to realize that they will enjoy greater freedom and protection under British rule than under their own Sheikhs: from as far in the interior at Kikuyo, and Lake Naivasha, between which two points an excellent road has recently been constructed, we hear that the fierce and warlike Masai are "save and quiet," and condescend occasionally to act as porters, while the Wagurugura have not only ceased from troubling, but have become excellent friends with the officers of the Protectorate, keeping the parties engaged in road-making well supplied with food.

From one district only comes disquieting news, and that is from Port Daruford. The surrounding country is occupied by a peaceful race, the Gallas, who, devoted to agriculture and the rearing of cattle, have unreservedly cast in their lot with us. The Gallas have sent in messengers to Lamu, asking protection against the Somalis, who have twice recently raided their country, ravaged their crops, and stolen their cattle; and it would be a good lesson for the Somalis if they had a visit from the 24th Beloochistan Regiment, which did such excellent service against M'baruk.

But this cannot be. The 24th are leaving us shortly to return to India, and so the forces of the Protectorate will have to cope with the Somalis alone. The Indian transport Clive is expected here in a few days, and she will take away the Beloochi Regiment; but they will not sail direct to India. It is intended to take them for a visit to Zanzibar, and by a review and sham fight to present an object lesson for the edification of the Sultan. The Clive is expected to sail from Zanzibar about the end of the month, and we shall see the regiment's final departure from our shores with sincere regret, as all the officers have endeared themselves to us by their many sterling qualities, while the discipline and good conduct of the men have had an excellent effect upon the Native troops.

Several changes have recently taken place in the *personnel* of the Protectorate. Mr. Pigott, late sub-Commissioner at Mombassa, has accepted the appointment of Consul at Palermo, and he and Mrs. Pigott left in the Madura. He has been succeeded by Mr. Crawford, late sub-Commissioner at Kisimaya, while he, in his turn, has been succeeded by Mr. Jeuner, who landed there from the s.s. Kola on the 11th instant. Mr. F. G. Hall, who also returned from leave in the Kola, and who for a long time did excellent service at Kikuya under the I. B. E. A. Company, is about to repair to M'weili, to restore order and to cement the power of the Protectorate in the country so long tyrannized over by M'baruk. Mr. Hall's task will not a be light one, but they who know him best have every confidence that he will be as successful as M'weili, as he was at Kikuya, and that he will quickly evolve order and tranquility from the chaos into which the recent insurrection has plunged the district. When Mr. Hall left Mombassa last October few of us expected to see him return, as he was suffering from frighful injuries sustained in an encounter with a panther, but though lame for life, he has made a most wonderful recovery, and we rejoice to see him once more amongst us. His experience is another warning against approaching a wounded tiger or panther, and will bear recording:—

Mr. Hall, accompanied by one native, was out after big game, and came across a panther, which he wounded severely, the first shot smashing the aminal's lower jaw, and the second sending a ball clear through the beast's fore shoulders, paralysing both fore legs. Thinking it was then past resistance, the natives approached to give the panther its quietus with the knife, when the animal reared on its hind legs, and threw itself on the native, striking at him with the teeth of the upper jaw, and mauling him with its hind feet. Mr. Hall rushed to the rescue, and kneeling close to the aminal, was on the point of planting another ball into its shoulder, when the beast repeated its manœuvre, and threw itself bodily upon Mr. Hall, knocking him down and clawing at him with its hand feet. Though his clothing saved him to a great extent, he received several ugly scratches, and the canine teeth of the upper jaw struck him on the left leg above the knee, making two punctured wounds, which at the time appeared slight, but which eventually caused incalculable mischief. When knocked over Mr. Hall had dropped his gun, and he could not recover it, as the animal had rolled itself over him, so that its head was towards his feet, and the hind feet striking wildly out at the upper part of his body, endangered his face, which he had to protect with both arms, and it was about the arms and shoulders that he received the most severe scratches. But the beast received its death wound from the native attendant, who seized Mr. Hall's rifle, and promptly planted a ball into pussey's heart. Mr. Hall thought lightly of his injuries at the time, and for a day or two continued his ordinary occupations, but then his leg began to swell, and became so painful, in spite of repeated applications of poultices, that he was fain to order his men to carry him to Mombassa. He arrived here in a most pitiable condition, and it was at first thought that the poison from the animal's fangs had so permeated his system that recovery was impossible; but, under the able care of Dr. MacDonald, at the local hospital, his splendid physique eventually began to assert itself, and the wounds showed signs of healing. And, after a month's sojourn in the hospital, he was sufficiently convalsescent to attempt the passage home. In England he consulted some of the most famous surgeons of the day, but they could do nothing more for him than Dr. MacDonald had previously done, and he will go through life with a stiff leg. What aggravated Mr. Hall's case was that some time previous to his encounter with the panther, a rhino drove its horn clean through the fleshy part of his left thigh, causing injury to the muscles, and, when the blood poisoning engendered by the panther's fangs began to spread, the old wound broke out afresh.

Mr. Pordage, who returned from India in the Nuddea, about the middle of the last month, with about 100 clerks, artizans, and apothecaries for the Uganda Protectorate, started hence on his westward march a few days ago. His motley contingent do not present the appearance of being able to accomplish long and continuous marches, and Mr. Pordage will not be able to make one of his record-breaking journeys. Short stages and long rests will be the order of the day, and I do not expect to hear of the caravan's arrival at Uganda until well on in September.

From Zanzibar I hear that the foundation-stone has been laid of a new lighthouse on the Island of Chumbe. This is an important step in the development of Zanzibar as a port, and an enterprize that has been long under contemplation. Some years ago his Highness the Sultan commenced the erection of a lighthouse on Cape Kizimkayi, the southernmost point of Zanzibar, but the excellent light inaugurated by the Germans at Dar-e-Salaam has rendered this no longer a work of necessity, whereas a light on Chumbe will be of incalculable assistance to steamers approaching Zanzibar from the south. The foundation-stone was laid on the 12th instant by the Venerable Archdeacon Farler, the following tokens having been first laid in the cavity:—Rupees and copper coins of the I. B. E. A. Company's and Indian coinage, postage stamps from all ports connected with Zanzibar, and the current copy of the *Zanzibar Gazette*. General Sir Lloyd Matthews and Mr. Bomanji Maneckjee, the Minister of Public Works, assisted the Archdeacon in laying the first stone; and General Matthews wielded the trowel when the second was placed in position, and both stones were declared well and truly laid. When the lighthouse on Chumbe is completed, it is intended to erect another on Ras Kegomachi, the N.-W. extreme of Pemba Island, which will be almost more useful than the one now in course of construction, as with a good light on the north end of Pemba navigators will be able to approach Pemba Channel from the northward with confidence during the night. The currents set so strongly through Pemba Channel that, I believe, many ships bound hence to Zanzibar prefer to go outside to the eastward of Pemba, which not only lengthens the voyage, but treats passengers to a night of rolling and pitching, instead of the quiet steaming through the Channel. Speaking of the Zanzibar lights, I note that the Zanzibar Government have altered the character of Mwana-Mwana Light, at the N.-W. point of Zanzibar Island. Formerly a white fixed light, of very limited power, was exhibited from the tower, but now it shows a bright revolving light of good power, with red flashes over the reefs. It is time that for the credit of British enterprise the Zanzibar lights were increased and improved, as, at all their East African possessions, the Germans have extraordinarily good and effective lights, and the Native navigators are frequently heard making invidious comparisons; but, at the same time, it must be borne in mind that the Zanzibar Government are restricted from levying light dues from vessels using their port, and, much as it is doubtless their desire to build new lighthouses and improve those lights at present existing, the question of cost stands in their way, and they naturally ask "who is to pay the piper."

Talking of lighthouses, I wonder when the British East African Protectorate will endow this their great and rising port with a suitable night signal for vessels approaching the harbour, which, though far from difficult to navigate by day, is quite inaccessible at night. If a steamer just fails to enter the harbour before dark, she must stand well out again, as soundings are unobtainable, the deep water reaching to the edge of the shore reefs, and the chances are that the rapid and uncertain current takes her so far out of her reckoning, that the great part of the following day is lost before the anchorage is reached. With a reliable light of moderate power a ship could at least be kept within a few miles of the entrance, and could enter the harbour at daylight in the morning; and with so many steamers on their way from England with railway material, to say nothing of the increasing trade of the port, it is to be hoped that the authorities will soon take action in the matter.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 7 was 531, giving a death-rate of 31·51 per annum per thousand as against 27·52 the corresponding period of last year, and 27·90 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 111 died from fevers; 8, small-pox; 2, measles; 18, cholera; 83, phthisis; 44, diseases of the nervous system; 71, affections of the respiratory organs; 40, diarrhœa; 10, dysentery; 33, still-born; 46, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows: Jain, 18; Brahmin, 15; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 2; Hindu of other caste, 254; Hindu outcaste, 50; Musalman, 125; Parsee, 31; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 19; Eurasian, 5, European, 4; Negro-African, 3. The total number of births was 394 as against 331 the corresponding period of last year, and 318 the average over the past five years.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to 3 per centum per annum.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of June 1894, Rs. 25,01,62,000; 1895, Rs. 21,20,27,000; 1896, Rs. 14,53,57,000.

MR. M. H. STARLING Clerk of the Crown, who was very ill with rheumatic gout and fever has been removed to the European General Hospital. He was slightly better yesterday morning when the Chief Justice visited him at the hospital. Mr Starling will probably leave Bombay by the next mail steamer.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

AN OBJECTIONABLE CIRCULAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I suppose that the Bombay Philharmonic Society is a sufficiently important body to make its actions of interest to the public generally, and as the members have no opportunity to discuss any proposals of the committee, I hope that you will give me an opportunity of expressing my opinions through the medium of your columns.

I have just received a circular which has been issued in the names of most of the members of the committee, and we learn with great regret that the delay in starting the practices is due to the illness of the conductor, Mr. R. B. Nixon. This is very serious news indeed. Mr. Nixon's work is so well known, and its value so generally acknowledged, that I need say nothing about that, even if this were the time. Apparently we cannot at present have his valuable services. In these circumstances the committee have invited another well-known member of the Society, lately returned from England, to take Mr. Nixon's place—only for a time, I hope. It seems that this gentleman has got the committee to issue the circular above referred to, and members are invited to sign (1) a solemn promise to attend the practices regularly, and (2) to learn their parts (as good school children do their lessons) at home! If a sufficient number do not make these promises the society is threatened with suspension! But in spite of the thinly-veiled threat I do not see how members can bind themselves in the way they are asked. Take the second point. How can the tenors and basses promise to get up their parts at home? Few of them have got a piano, and a goodly number can read music with difficulty. These *must* learn their parts *at the practices*. And as a matter of fact, those who might improve the practices if they could possibly get up their parts at home are the very ones who can't learn their parts at home, even if they had an instrument to help. Probably Mr. Nixon alone knows how much drilling is necessary before the class I refer to can get up their parts, no matter how well prepared a few of the members may be. Of the ladies I won't venture to speak. As to the other point—that of regular attendance—is one to be held down to attend practices on two nights of the week, and in the monsoon too? Can business men, with possible Monday mails and other important contingencies to face, be expected to pledge themselves to attend twice a week? Again, there are not many things going on just now, but in August, and especially in September, one can't sacrifice everything for the sake of the Philharmonic practices, and I certainly won't promise. One joins the Philharmonic Society in order to get some enjoyment out of it, and I fail to see why this "Your-money-or-your-life" style should now be adopted. The Society has this year been doing very well without any such slavery as we are calmly asked to consent to, and to ask if you will make yourself a slave to one of your recreations is asking more than I can see my way to grant, and so I must say no! The circular as issued is appended.—

Yours, etc.,

July 9. A MEMBER.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The performing members will be sorry to hear that in consequence of continued ill-health Mr. Nixon has asked the committee to relieve him of the duties of Hon. Conductor.

The committee thereupon asked Col. Martin if he would officiate as Hon. Conductor, feeling sure this would be the general wish of the Society.

Col. Martin has replied that the casual attendance at rehearsals, and the little or no home preparation of the music that prevailed among the majority of the members before he went home has so disheartened him that unless he has some good reason to anticipate a new and better order of things he must decline to serve. A study of the attendance roll of the Society during the last year indicates to him that no improvement has taken place. If, however, members will undertake to attend rehearsals both punctually and regularly, and will give the music to be performed enough home study to, at all events, make themselves note-perfect, he will be happy to take office. If the required assurances are given, Mr. Johnston will also return to his old post as Hon. Accompanist.

The committee now ask each performing member to intimate, with as little delay as possible, on the enclosed form whether he or she is or is not prepared to support them and Col. Martin; and they would point out, that if the replies to this circular are of a nature that compel them to inform Col. Martin that the assurances he asks for are not forthcoming, the work of the Society will probably be suspended; as they can hardly ask any one to officiate as Hon. Conductor in the face of an indication of such want of interest in the Society's work.

The committee would also call attention to the delay in the preparation of the music for each concert caused by the existing state of things—to say nothing of the unfairness to the officers of the Society, and to those members who do attend punctually and study the music at home, and whose good services to the Society in the past the committee gladly recognise.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
BASIL SCOTT,
G. OWEN DUNN,
H. W. SHALLARD,
R. N. MANT,
R. A. ENGLISH,
F. M. FLOWER,
Members of Committee.
D. MACDONALD, Hony. Secy.

Replies to be sent to Dr. D. MacDonald, 3, Marine Lines, Bombay.
7th July, 1896.

MEMBERS are requested to intimate their intention on this form and then to return it to the Honorary Secretary with as little delay as possible.

	Yes or No.
Are you prepared to carry out the wishes of Col. Martin (as expressed in the Committee's circular)—	
I. As regards attendance	
II. As regards studying the music at home.	

Bombay, July, 1896.

(Signature)

ORGAN RECITAL AT THE CATHEDRAL.

THE series of organ recitals which it is proposed to give in the Cathedral was opened, on Wednesday evening, with a performance by Surgeon-Captain Jennings. The Cathedral organ, it appears, is in need of extensive repairs and improvements, and it is estimated that the total cost of the alterations will amount to Rs. 8,000, at the least. The sum is a large one to raise, but several ways are being adopted in order to obtain the money. Donations for this object are invited to be sent to Mr. Mant, who is the Honorary Treasurer of the Organ Fund. The collections in the Cathedral on one Sunday in each month will be devoted to the fund. A series of recitals at fortnightly intervals will be given on the Cathedral organ, and a collection will be made at each recital. This latter method will doubtless prove both popular and remunerative. There was a fairly large congregation present on Wednesday evening, and the result should have been a financial success. This recital, in itself, calls for little mention. Dr. Jennings is an organist of some ability, but his playing is somewhat lacking in feeling and power of expression. More attention to finish and greater care in phrasing would considerably enhance the effect. The pedal organ was often unduly prominent—with the usual unsatisfatory result. Allowances, however, should be made as Dr. Jennings is not well acquainted with the Cathedral organ, and hence could not be expected to extract the power which that instrument undoubtedly possesses. The programme contained selections from Bach, Smart, Gounod, Mendelssohn, Spohr, Schubert, and Handel. The programme, however, was not of cheerful interest, and pursued its course with somewhat wearying monotony. The next recital will be given on Wednesday, 22nd of this month, by Mr. Mant, the Cathedral organist.

AT a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon, it was resolved on the motion of Dr. DeMonte not to approve of permission being granted to the Bombay Tramway Company to excavate sandstone from the Mahim District. The Corporation also refused to pass certain proposals of Mr. Hamilton regarding house connections, Mr. Mehta remarking that it was very undesirable to re-open that controversy.

WHEN King Menelik has got the fatigue and worry of the Italian campaign off his mind he proposes to have himself crowned Emperor of all the Kings of Ethiopia. At the same time Ras Mongascia, son of King John, will be crowned King of Tigre. European sovereigns have been invited to send representatives to the function, and the German Emperor has been requested to telegraph something appropriate to the occasion.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presiding, and there were also present:—The Hon. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, C. T. Burke, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, George Cotton, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. DeMonte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, H. G. Gell, Gulam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsetji C. Jamsetji, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker, Messrs. Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. G. Lund, Vety.-Major J. Mills, Messrs. O. V. Muller, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Mr. B. Phillips, the Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, and Vithalrao Krishnaji Vadekar.

GRANTS-IN-AID TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The following was recorded:—Memorandum to the Acting Secretary, No. 3955, dated 1st June 1896, from the Commissioner, forwarding Government Resolution, No. 980, Educational Department, dated 25th May 1896, on the question of the payment, by the Joint Schools Committee, of grants-in-aid to aided primary schools and continuance of English classes in certain Municipal schools in Bombay.

SCHEDULE OF GRADES OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

In the absence of Dr. Viegas, Mr. Dhakji moved "That the Commissioner be requested to expedite the submission of the schedule setting forth the designation and grades of the officers and servants who should, in his opinion, be maintained, and the amount and nature of the salary and fees and allowances which he proposes should be paid to each, called for in resolution of the Corporation, No. 7681, dated 21st October last."

The Commissioner replied that it was an extremely difficult task to prepare the schedule. Only three days ago he had seen that the whole of the schedule was prepared, and after it was examined by the Chief Accountant it would be submitted to the Corporation.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula considered that after the explanation from the Commissioner, which was quite satisfactory, the motion ought to be withdrawn. He believed that the motion (of which Dr. Viegas had given a notice, but which he was not present to move) was tantamount to show that some unnecessary delay was caused by the Executive. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. R. H. Vincent proposed as an amendment that the motion be rejected. (Laughter.)

The President: No, I cannot accept a negative motion. You can vote against it, if you choose to reject it.

Mr. Dhakji eventually asked for and obtained permission to withdraw the motion, remarking that no slur was intended to be cast on the Commissioner.

THE PROPOSED MARKETS AT CHOWPATTY.

The next business before the Corporation was memorandum, No. 4534, dated 10th June 1896, from the Commissioner, submitting a plan and estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 20,502, for constructing two separate markets at Chowpatty—one for fish and mutton, containing 30 stalls for the former, and six for the latter; and the other containing 20 stalls for fruit and vegetables. Adding that the estimate includes the cost of a footpath 6' wide all round the building, a two-seated latrine and urinals, and a compound railing. Stating that, as the site has not yet been fixed, a sum of Rs. 600 has also been included in the estimate for any filling and raising which may be required.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton proposed that the matter be referred to the Standing Committee for report. The motion was carried.

FALLEN HOUSES AND LIABILITY OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

The next item on the agenda was letter to the Acting Secretary, No. 4218, dated 4th June 1896, from the Commissioner, reporting on the question of the liability of the Municipality as regards the extrication of persons overwhelmed by the debris of fallen houses. Forwarding counsel's opinion thereon, and requesting an expression of opinion from the Corporation as to whether the present arrangement (which could not always be depended on) should be retained or a special staff appointed for such works of salvage.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the papers regarding the question be recorded. He said that the matter might be considered at the budget time, when the Standing Committee might be asked to submit some definite measures to the Corporation.

Mr. Hamilton was of opinion that whatever might be the legal liability of the Corporation, the Commissioner was morally bound to render assistance in every case where a house had fallen and men found burried under its debris.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed thought that as a large number of houses fell in the city, particularly during and a little after the rainy season, there ought to be a permanent staff employed and some appliances provided for assistance when houses gave way and people were found burried under the debris.

The Hon Mr. Mehta replied that whether the Commissioner was legally bound to render such assistance or not, he (Mr. Mehta) had not the slighest doubt in his mind that the Commissioner would do all in his power, on such emergencies arrising, to afford the necessary relief. The question before the Board was whether or not a permanent staff should be employed for the purpose, but that was a subject which might be discussed with advantage when the Commissioner placed before them some definite proposals to meet such emergencies.

The motion was agreed to.

BUILDING ACCOMODATION FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Corporation considered letter, No. 411, of 19th June 1896, to the Acting Secretary, from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, requesting that, when the Babula Tank is reclaimed, the Corporation will reserve ground measuring about 1,500 square yards for a site for Marathi and Urdu Schools to accommodate 400 and 200 pupils, respectively.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta proposed that the letter be recorded. He said that it was utterly impossible to go into the question without having the details of the area of ground before them. The matter would be considered at the proper time, which had not yet arrived.

Dr. Katrak seconded the proposition.

Mr. Kabraji said that the work of reclamation at Babula Tank was going on fast, and provisions were already made for the residential quarters for officers of the Water-Works Department. Under such circumstances the Corporation should lose no time in reserving a piece or pieces of land for the purpose asked for by the Joint Schools Committee.

Professor Muller agreeing to a certain extent with the last speaker, said that the Schools Committee should be asked to apply again for the site when the whole tank was filled up.

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi said that the Joint Schools Committee were determined to start the two in the locality, and were desirous of knowing as soon as possible whether or not the Corporation were inclined to reserve a portion on the reclamation for the construction of school buildings, as after their reply the Committee would go into negotiations with house-owners in or about the locality to lease houses or construct new buildings for the schools.

Mr. S. Khote remarked that the other day Mr. Vincent remarked that the park if made on the reclaimed ground would be a resting place for riff-raffs and vagabonds, and it was not safe to construct schools for children in such a dangerous locality. (Laughter.)

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, replying on the debate, said that the most important question to be considered was whether there should be two large schools or several small schools. And until this and other questions of detail were decided, they should not hurry on the matter.

The letter was then recorded.

HOUSE-CONNECTIONS AGAIN.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Mr. W. R. Hamilton moved "That the Commissioner be requested to collect the particulars of the drainage of a few houses connected with old Municipal drains and to obtain the opinion of counsel as to the obligation and responsibility of the owner and of the Municipality respectively under section 233 of the Act."

The Hon. Mr. Mehta was strongly opposed to reviving the old controversy of house-connections by a side wind in a mischienous form. It would be a most difficult thing for the Commissioner to do what Mr. Hamilton desired him to do. He appealed to the common sense of the House, and asked the members to desist from passing a resolution which would place the Corporation and the Commissioner in a difficult and awkward position and do them no good. (Applause.)

Mr. George Cotton agreed with the Hon. member, and said that Mr. Hamilton's motion only meant that the Commissioner was to go out of his way, and go round the city to find out all the likely objections that might be made against their resolution passed by a large majority of the Corporation. It was, to say the least, a most mischievous motion.

Mr. Hamilton, in reply, asked if this was a mischievous proposition? He also asked if it was not mischievous to harass people by prosecutions and punish them in a way by compelling them to incur costs for defending themselves in a court of law?

The motion on a division was lost by 11 to 25 votes. Mr. Wacha remarked: "Leading a forlorn hope."

PROGRESS OF HOUSE-CONNECTIONS.

Mr. Hamilton next moved "that the Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with a monthly statement showing the progress of the house-connections and the measures taken to compel owners to carry out the work."

Mr. Cotton said that to ask the Commissioner to furnish the information was creating an unnecessary irritation every month. It was also a dangerous precedent to form.

Mr. Wacha, speaking on the subject, remarked that he was sorry to find Mr. Hamilton was not proving a useful but a most unuseful member on the Corporation. (Laughter.) All his energy was devoted to how not to do a thing. (Laughter.) His motion was altogether a most ridiculous one. The Corporation ought to put their foot down on such a motion.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta also opposed this proposition. He termed the passage at arms between Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Wacha on this and former occasions gorilla warfare. He was of opinion that a previous resolution of the Corporation ought not to be disturbed unless an extreme necessity arose.

Mr. Hamilton : I am very sorry that motive is questioned in the matter.

Mr. Mehta : No motives ; but animus.

Mr. Hamilton remarked that he had no motive nor animus in the matter. He was acting in a way which to him appeared to be the best in the interest of the Corporation.

Mr. Mehta : I accept it.

The motion was put to vote and lost.

QUARRYNG SANDSTONE AT MAHIM.

In accordance with notice of motion Dr. De Monte proposed "that the Corporation do not approve of permission being granted to the Bombay Tramway Company to excavate sand-stone from the Mahim District. That the Standing Committee be requested to adhere to their previous resolution on the subject of the quarying of sandstone at Mahim." He said that the previous Municipal Commissioners Sir Charles Ollivant and Mr. Acworth were against granting permission to sandstone being quarried within the limits of Bombay. Resolutions to that effect were passed more than once by the Standing Committee. He was glad to find that the Health Officer had rightly pointed out that if quarring was allowed it would effect the health of the suburb.

Mr. Unwalla seconded the proposition reserving his remarks.

Dr. Bhalchandra explained the circumstances under which the permission was granted. He said that it was dot possible to obtain sandstone outside Bombay during the monsoon, and to enable the Tramway Company to keep the track in repair and remove the nuisance and inconvenience likely to be caused by the road being left unrepaired, the permission was granted.

Mr. Dhakji Cassinath said that he could not understand why the Standing Committee should have stated in their resolution that permission would be renewed after a period of twelve months when the sandstone was required during the monsoon only.

Dr. Katrak remarked that the Standing Committee granted the permission on the understanding that the quarrying work would be carried on during the monsoon only.

Mr. S. Khote said that ignorance of law was no excuse. The Tramway Company should not be granted the persission because they were not aware of the previous resolution of the Standing Committee prohibiting quarrying sandstone in Bombay.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla quoted from the Commissioner's letter on the subject that two-thirds of the Bombay public would have been put to inconvenience if the permission was not granted. Again as it was explained by the Chairman of the Standing Committee, a distinct stipulation was made that the Tramway Company should arrange to carry out the work by their own staff and they should fill in the holes with sweet-earth.

Mr. Unwalla remarked that the permission was granted by the Standing Committee in direct oposition to their previous resolution. As stated by the Health Officer in his report fever would be raging in the suberb soon after the work of quarrying the sandstone was commenced in the locality.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta remarked that it was a very serious question affecting the health of the locality. He asked if, under the circumstances, the Tramway Company deserved such a concession as was shown to them by the Standing Committee. The Company knew that their contractors were prosecuted for disregarding the resolution of the Municipality as was pointed out by Mr. Unwalla. The Committee had disregarded the question of the health of the whole or part of the Mahim District and it would be right and proper for the Corporation to place on record that they disapproved of the permission granted by the Standing Committee.

Mr. Vacha said that of the two evils the Standing Committee had chosen the greater one, and disregarded the health of the Mahim District. He considered it a shameful act on the part of the Committee. (Laughter.)

Mr. Snow justified the action of Standing Committee in the matter.

Mr. Vincent remarked that of the two evils the Committee chose the lesser one because they thought that the fear of a spread of fever could be removed by filling in the holes by sweet-earth which the Tramway Company had undertaken to do.

Mr. George Cotton was against any quarrying operations being carried on in or near the city. He said he would vote for the motion not because he considered the Standing Committee and the Commissioner acted wrongly in the matter, but in order that the Tramway Company and the whole of Bomby might know that the Corporation did not approve of any quarrying work being carried on in the midst or near the city. He thought that the Standing Committe and the Commissioner had acted as any sensible man would have done under the circumstances.

The motion being put to vote was carried.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Captain W. J. Nantes, will sail, to-day, for Brindisi, London, and Port Said with the English Mail and the following passengers :—

FOR BRINDISI.

Bromfield, Major F W
Beach, Surg-Capt E B
Boas, Mr H J
Cordner, Mr R A
Carey, Mr H D
Davidson, Mr J
Doois, Capt
Earle, Mr and Mrs O
Ellis, Major C C
Gunner, Major E
Ginse, Mr
Hume, Rev C W
Hickling, Mr K E
Kandalt, Capt J
Luring, Lt
Mills, Mr J
McPherson, Mr D W P
Monksmith, Mr J H
Moore, Sergt
Ralli, Mr A D
Stevenson, Mr C G
Swann, Capt W T
Stolke, Mr J
Stanton, Capt W E
Thomas, Lieut G
Thomson, Mr W B
Thompson, Surg-Capt H N
Turner, Mr W W

FOR LONDON.

Anderson, Surg-Maj A R
Anderson, Mrs, child & 2 infts
Allan, Mrs W G
Allan, Miss
Bowers, Col and Mrs M
Barlow, Lieut J F
Blacker, Capt S W
Backman, Capt
Cobb, Mr Ernest, W
Costabaldie, Lieut-Col, Mrs and Miss
Carroll, Mr F F O
Dick Lauder, Mr
Fitzgerald, Maj and Mrs C M and child
Fitz Soady, Capt
Gornell, Sergt G
Gornell, Miss
Gibson, Mr A W
Harris, Rev T
Hill, Mr A N
Halbot, Lieut G C
Haliwole, Mr
Jenkins, Mr and Mrs
Kirkwood, Col J N S
Kenball, Capt J
Linton, Mr F
Mookerjee, Mr
Molesworth, Mrs
McCloghery, Surg-Col J
Naneyappa, Mr
Penfound, Capt A
Pringle, Mr W
Steuart, Miss E H
Sinclair, Mrs and, 2 children
Singh Mr T N and infant
Taylor, Capt, R N Staff Qr Mr
Templar, Mr J M
Wing, Capt F D V
Warrers, Surg Maj-Genl and Mrs

FOR PORT SAID.

Jesperson, Mr
Salmonser, Mr S M

The following passengers have been engaged :—

Per s. s. Ganges, Captain F F Creery, 17th July, 1896.

For Brindisi—Mr R Clare ; Mr W Ross ; Mr Boyle ; Mr Berkeley ; Surg-Major Dobson ; Lieut Coldstream ; Mr R S Strachey ; Mr and Mrs W R Stevenson ; Mr E E Buckland ; Mr and Mrs Denny ; Mr C G Scott ; Mr S H Hawkes ; and Capt A S Tyndale Biscoe.

For London—Mr and Mrs P McDougall ; Capt. Carnana ; Mr O Tomkinson ; Mr H W Lyle ; Mr J H Hutchinson ; Mr M G Roberts ; Mr C F Bandford ; and Mr F D Berrington.

For Port Said—Lieut Bellow.

Per s. s. Caledonia, Capt W A Andrews, 24th July, 1896.

For Marseilles—Mr H Stewart ; Mr D F J Powell ; Major C Grants ; Mr C F Knyvett ; Mr G M Ryan ; Mr and Mrs Mackworth Young, infant and child ; Vety Lieut Col R E Queripel and son ; Mr and Mrs Godfrey ; Mr J S Weston ; Mr H W J Bagnell ; Miss Olivant ; Brig-Genl E R Elles ; Mr A H Diack ; Mr C M King ; Mr Ross Scott ; Mr R B Paterson ; Mr S M Macausland ; Surg-Col G Thomson, C B ; Major K S Kunaielville ; Mrs Dunshaw ; Mrs Dunsterwall ; Surg-Capt P Moore ; Mr and Mrs H C Dugalate ; Major J H Pollock ; Mr M W L Oakes ; Mr C V Lloyd ; Lieut B M M Tod Merew ; Surg-Col and Mrs L D Spencer ; Capt V E Hunt ; Lieut W. G. Juge ; Miss Adamson ; Mr J Harvey ; Mr S May ; Mr C A Smith ; Capt W G Moon ; Surg Col A Stephen ; Mr S Goodwin ; Mr E A Howard ; Mr B O Standson ; Col D G Pitcher ; Mr J H Symington ; Mr E J King ; Major M C Burton ; Capt H J Sherwood ; Mr Cumming, Mr Fitzgerald ; Mr R R Deans ; Mr J M Storrs ; Major and Mrs C T Western ; Mr A B Napier ; Mr F J Pert ; Lieut-Col W C Martilli ; two Misses Martilli ; Lieut W M C Stevens ; Mr M N Mann ; Mr G T Jackson ; Mr J E B Lloyd ; Miss G Thompson ; Mr P Wyndham ; Miss Gooset ; Lieut A L Anderson ; Lieut-Col M R Tale ; Col H S Tandy ; Major Genl ; H C Lewes ; Mr W Beriston ; Mr Evans Gordon Capt H de La P Gough ; Mr E Debbs ; Mr V A Smith ; Mr and Mrs R M Kennedy and child ; Mr R M Williamson ; Mr F A Leake ; Major J N Cowey ; Mr. E G Farquharson, ; Major C Fasken ; Mr A MacKintosh ; Lieut G C King ; Mr. Tozee ; Mr A M Hill ; Capt T Webster ; Mr J A C Skinner ; Vet Lieut G M Williams ; Lt and Miss F S Smith ; Mr J G Orr ; Lt T C Watson ; Mrs and child ; Mr F C Gates ; Mr C G Farquar ; Capt G B Stevens ; Surg-Major M J Kelawalla and Mr G F P Fichner.

For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs F W Francis and child ; Miss Stevenson ; Capt J R Birch ; Mr H C Robertson ; Mr Alexander ; Lieut F F Badcock ; Mr B P Wilson ; Lieut O Stewart-Wynne ; Mr and Mrs French and infant ; Col and Mrs Biggwither ; Mr E Penny ; Capt J R B Sergeant ; and Mr and Mrs Buyers.

For London (via Marseilles)—Two Misses Major ; Mr J P Hewett ; and Mrs Hill.

Per s. s. Carthage, 7th August, 1896.

For Brindisi—Mr B Robertson ; Mr Giles ; and Mr W J Campion.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A sub-committee is likely to be formed at an early date, to discuss the question of improving the grass farms in India.

The date of the Viceroy's departure from Simla on his autumn tour is not yet fixed, but it will probably be late in October. The tour itself can scarcely cover more than five or six weeks.

The Reverend F. B. Sandberg, B. A., Chaplain of Karachi, is appointed Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, in addition to his own duties.

Surgeon-Major A. V. Anderson, M. B., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. H. Sealy, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

Surgeon-Major C. G. W. Lowdell is to act as Deputy Sanitary Commmissioner for the Western Registration District, in addition to his own duties, during Surgeon-Major Anderson's absence.

Surgeon-Major J. W. T. Anderson, F. R. C. S. (Edin.) Civil Surgeon, Aden, has been allowed by the Secretary of State an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

Mr Edward Jackson, M. Inst. C.E., acting Port Engineer of Karachi, is appointed a Scientific Referee for the Port, vice Mr. D. Morris proceeded on leave.

Mr. T. M. Filgate, Inspector-General of Prisons, is allowed privilege leave for three months; Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. M. Salaman, MD., M.Ch., M. A. (Dub.) M. R. C. S. (Lond.), will act as Inspector-General of Prisons ; Surgeon-Captain J. Jackson, M.B., to act as Superintendent of the Central Prison, Yerrowda.

The following promotions vice Colonel J. D. Cruickshank, R. E., retired, have been made :—Mr. H. M. Thompson, to be Chief Engineer, Class III ; Mr. H. G. Palliser to be Superintending Engineer, Class I ; Mr. R. B. Joyner, to be Superintending Engineer, Class II ; Mr. P. Reynolds, to be Superintending Engineer, Class III ; Mr. W. L. Strange, C. E.. to be Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade ; Mr. H. F. Beale, C. E., to be Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade ; Mr. Ali Akbar, to be Executive Engineer. 3rd Grade.

There has been a clearly marked break in the monsoon in Upper India during the past few days. Rain is much wanted all over the Punjab, as the fall up to date has been below the average. A rapid rise in the price of food grains is certain unless the weather becomes more seasonable.

Major Des Voeux, 36th Sikhs, has been selected for the officiating Command of the 26th Punjab Infantry, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Dening, invalided. He will proceed to Suakim forthwith.

The report of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Fund, for 1895-96, states that at the commencement of the financial year, an appeal was made to the public for assistance in carrying on the work of this institution, which had previously been practically self-supporting, the finances having become crippled to such an extent, that in February 1895, the balance in the Bank was overdrawn. The Committee are glad to report that, owing to the donations and subscriptions received from the public, and to a liberal grant from the Bombay Port Trust, they have been able during the past year to maintain the institution at a higher state of efficiency, and to augment the fund, which provides gratuities for Nurses on retirement after years of hard and useful work. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty also made a donation of Rs. 700 to the fund, in acknowledgment of extra nursing afforded to seamen of H. M. ships. A sum of Rs. 850 was received from the "William Howe Middleton Memorial Fund," to be invested for the benefit of the Nursing Fund. The Committee are aware that the exceptional pecuniary assistance above referred to cannot be expected in the future, and as there is a great demand for a larger number of Nurses, they appeal to the public for increased subscriptions for the extension of the work.

For administrative purposes, dispensaries in Assam are divided into three classes :—First, State institutions, maintained chiefly from Provincial Funds and under Government management ; second, Local Fund institutions, which are maintained and governed by local authorities ; and third, institutions maintained chiefly from private sources. There were 97 dispensaries open at the end of 1895, of which eleven belonged to the first class, eighty-five to the second and one to the third. Three new dispensaries were opened during the year. During the past decade the number has risen from 46 to 97. Sylhet, the most populous district in the Province naturally shows the greatest increase. The total number of patients treated during last year was 544,938 compared with 503,984 in the previous year. An increase of more than 265 per cent. has taken place in the last decade. At the same time there has not been a corresponding increase in the monetary contributions of the patients. It was only 9·95 per cent., a slight advance upon the 9·2 of 1894. The total income of the dispensaries from all sources was Rs. 1,97,025, which exceeded the expenditure for the year by Rs. 3,122. An enquiry is to be instituted into the system of free issue of medicines, the Chief Commissioner being of opinion that it is not restricted to the poorer classes in all dispensaries.

A Sub-Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, appointed to report on the scheme for turning to the best account the existing accomodation of Calcutta port, have submitted a report in which they accept the proposal that the jetties should be used for import and the Kidderpore Docks for export cargo. Notice is to issue from a date to be hereafter fixed that cargoes will not be received at the jetties for shipment but at the docks, but goods will be continued to be received at the jetties for shipment to the docks. The Committee go into great detail regarding the various improvements required at the jetties. The difficulty regarding the coal traffic is to be met by the excavation of three berths adjacent to the coal canal. Auxiliary hydraulic plant is to be provided to facilitate the entrance and exit of vessels from the docks. The Committee have decided to apply for powers to raise a debenture loan of 12 lakhs of rupees at 3½ per cent. interest to carry out the works necessary in connection with this scheme.

It is notified that, with effect from the 1st April 1896, all Lieutenants serving with British Infantry Regiments in India will receive the pay and Indian allowances of their rank, irrespective of their length of service, or of their being within or in excess of the Indian establishment of that rank.

Col. F. H. Sartorious, who has special qualifications for the post, is, it is believed, to be appointep a Military Attache at Yokohama, to watch the progress of military matters in Japan. This will, if made, be the first appointment of its kind, and should be of great advantage to England. Col. Sartorious, we understand, has had much staff as well as field experience.

A meeting of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce was held on Monday to consider the reported transfer of the Burma State Railway to a private syndicate. Eventually a resolution was unanimously carried expressing the opinion that before the sale is finally completed full information as to the terms should be made public.

The death is announced of Raja Gajraj Singh, Political Chief Beeroo, Chota Nagpore. A popular belief regarding this family in the locality is that their ancestors were the palki-bearers of the Maharaja of Chota Nagpore, and to this day they are called the bahera or palki-bearer rajas.

Mr. F. W. Maclean, Q. C., who has been appointed to succeed Sir Comer Petheram as Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, had a good reputation as a lawyer when he was practising in Mr. Justice Chitty's Court five years ago. He entered Parliament in 1885 as Unionist member for Mid Oxford, and held the seat till 1891, when he was made one of the Masters in Lunacy. He is fifty-two years of age.

The Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta invite tenders for a loan of twenty lakhs at 3½ per cent. The debentures will have currency for fifteen years.

In the course of the present month Mr. Justice Aikman's term of appointment in the N.-W. P. High Court expires, and it is still unknown, the local paper believes, whether the Secretary of State has sanctioned its renewal. There can be little doubt, however, that it will be continued, for the simple reason that if his temporary appointment were allowed to lapse Mr. Aikman could not be reappointed to the Court except to fill some vacancy which must first be created by the absence of one of the existing Judges. It is true that in the case of Mr. Justice Burkitt, who was temporarily appointed to strengthen the Court without acting for anyone in particular, the Crown lawyers are said to have come to the conclusion that the appointment was valid, but the grounds of this opportunist decision have never reached the authorities out here. That trouble is not laid yet by the way, for though Mr. Burkitt is now a permanent Judge there is still an appeal pending in the Privy Council against a judgment of his while he was officiating, which takes the ground of the validity of his appointment.

The Government of Madras has determined to take active steps to advance the planting enterprise in Southern India. As was said recently, the cultivation of coffee is very profitable, and those who make a study of the statistical position of the staple, declare there is a long era of prosperity before the coffee planter. It has been decided to throw open a large block of forest on the Annamallai Hills in the Coimbatore District of the Southern Presidency. This range is at the present time uninherited except for a few semi-wild jungle folk. It is densely wooded ; the rainfall is believed to be in every way suitable for coffee and the elevation is excellent, ranging from 3,000 to 5,000 feet. The chief difficulty before the intending planter is the climate. As in all heavy jungle, below 5,000, feet, malaria abounds at certain seasons of the year and when the soil is disturbed, fever must be rife. The hills have even now a bad reputation among the villagers on the plain, and the difficulties in arranging for labour supply during the first few years will be immense. Government might materially assist the intending settler by constructing a good road into the heart of the district. There is, however, a disposition to throw the cost of all communications upon the planter ; it is a mistaken policy, as it must inevitably retard the development of the hills. Sir Arthur Havelock has publicly declared that he thoroughly realises how necessary good roads are to a planting district, and it will be interesting to see whether he carries his belief into practical effect. The Annamallai Hills are now admittedly unproductive ; if coffee continues to give the same returns as at present—and there are no signs of any decrease—there is no cause why with reasonable encouragement and assistance from Government, this tract of land ten years hence may not be paying a lakh of rupees in direct revenue, be producing crops worth half a million sterling and be employing 50,000 hands, who after paying all their expenses take back to their villages 10 lakhs of rupees annually in savings. This is calcuting that in ten years time less than half the land will be under cultivation. These figures are in themselves a strong argument for rational encouragement of private enterprise in the development of these hills.

The Village Munsif, the bantling of a puisne Judge and a Chief Secretary, is at present not very strong on his legs : and a contemporary imagines his sponsors egarding him with the same anxiety as the Constitution-mongers of the French Revolution regarded their newly completed Constitution when they were obliged to admit, *ça ne marche pas*. We hope that eventually the village Munsif will marcy, but at present he is unsteady. The experiment was inaugurated at the beginning of last year in the four districts of Bijnor, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar and Shahjahanpur. In Bijnor nine Munsifs were appointed : one resigned his post immediately after appointment, and four others did no work. In Meerut, eight were appointed, and one of them has since been removed for misconduct. In Muzaffarnagar the new departure was tried on a larger scale, and 126 Munsifs were appointed ; they unfortunately did not realise that the British Constitution in India cannot work without "nakshas" and they omitted to send in any returns : ultimately they submitted their returns, but they were more than three months late, and a return, like a Scot's scone, is nothing if not fresh. The returns disclosed the fact that forty of the Munsifs, save one, were illiterate. One unfortunate Munsif had a robbery in his house and lost all his registers and some of his records. In Shahjahanpur, 46 Munsifs were appointed, but two of them did no work, the percentage of industrious Munsifs being therefore much larger than in Bijnor. The Munsifs who worked disposed of 8,598 suits during the year : seven per cent. of the suits were disposed of without trial, and 78 per cent. without being contested, one-half of these being settled by compromise or by oath. In three cases, out of every four remaining, the plaintiff was successful. Apparently these Courts afford a means for registering, if not for recovering, petty debts, and the fact of indebtedness is generally not disputed. The Registrar of the High Court thinks that the returns of these Courts will probably always be difficult to obtain and in part inaccurate, but even though they lose their charm, or are devoid of interest, as naksha-making centres, it is possible that they may do good work in settling petty disputes in villages in place of dragging litigants to the head-quarter station of a tahsil or district.

During Sir Alexander Mackenzie's tour in Behar he will visit Durbhunga, where he will be the guest of the Maharaja, who is making extensive preparations for a public dinner and other entertainments. His Highness has, however, stipulated with the caterers that the flesh of the cow must in no way enter in any shape into the *menu* either at dinners, suppers, or tiffins. His Highness is an orthodox Hindoo of the most pronounced type.

Lieutenants Lane and Lawrence-Archer, Royal Artillery, have been posted to Madras and Rawalpindi respectively, in connection with the recent increase of four officers sanctioned for the Ordnance Department.

For all practical purposes it has now been arranged that all the Imperial Service troops shall be placed under the Commander-in-Chief in India. By this arrangement the Inspector-General of these troops is brought into direct connection with the Army Headquarters Staff, and the arrangement is one which commends itself throughout India The total strength of the present Imperial Service troops may be taken at 20,000.

A report has been published by Dr. Bates, President-Elect of the Incorporated Society Medical Officers of Health, of the 77 applications received in response to home advertisements for a Health Officer for Rangoon. He selects eight persons as possessing special qualification, at the head of the list putting T. M. Legge, a distinguished graduate both at Oxford and Cambridge, who is now engaged in investigating small-pox epidemic in Gloucestershire.

A Committee is now assembled at Simla to revise the Mountain Artillery drill book, and discuss many questions connected with equipments, &c. Lieutenant-Colonel W. Aitken, C.B., R.A., is President, the members being Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Dacres Cunningham, R. A., Captains H. D. Grier and J. F. Browne, R. A. As they are all distinguished "Mountain Gunners" of experience and ability the results of the labours of the Committee should be most valuable.

Malabar, writes a correspondent, may pride herself on the possession of a magistrate with the wisdom of a Solomon. A few days ago, a poor low-caste woman complained to this magnate that a rich and high-caste neighbour had robbed her of a cow. The accused cited several witnesses to establish his ownership of the cow and to give the lie to the woman's complaint. The magistrate, suspecting the defence evidence, ordered the cow to be produced. He took the animal to within a short distance of the woman's house and then let it loose. The cow immediately made a bolt and went right into the woman's byre ! The case goes on.

Captain Edwards, Inspecting Officer Central India, goes shortly on one year's leave.

THE COST OF THE SUAKIM FORCE.

The Government of India in their despatch on this subject make the following quotations from the despatch of August 4th, 1882 :—

8 The three most recent precedents, however, are afforded by the Abyssinian expedition, the Perak expedition, and the despatch of Indian troops to Malta. We propose to dwell at somewhat greater length on these cases than on those which we have already cited.

9. Turning, first, to the case of the Abyssinian expedition, we find that on September 23rd, 1867, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury expressed a hope that, "under the special circumstances of the case, the ordinary pay of the troops, &c., in the service of the Indian Government which may be employed in the expedition will remain a charge upon the Indian exchequer." On September 25th, 1867, the Secretary of State intimated to the Treasury his assent to this proposal, "on the distinct understanding that every other charge, whether for replacing officers or soldiers withdrawn from their duties, or for extra allowances, pensions, or gratuities to officers or soldiers, or for pensions, to families of officers, soldiers, or others who may be killed or disabled on this service, or on any other account, shall be repaid by the Imperial exchequer ; and that when it shall be found necessary to replace any portion of the force withdrawn from India, the whole expense, consequent thereon, shall be repaid to the Indian Government." On October 3rd, 1867, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury fully accepted this understanding. This apportionment of the cost was, therefore, eventually adopted ; but when the matter came under the consideration of the House of Commons on November 28th, 1867, it did not pass unchallenged by Members on either side of the House. Heavy "taxation," Mr. Fawcett said, "was infinitely preferable to this country incurring the reproach of having cast the slightest injustice on the unrepresented millions who lived in our dependencies." And the Marquis of Salisbury (then Viscount Cranborne) expressed himself as follows :—

"Having regard to the future, I do not like India to be looked upon as an English barrack in the Oriental seas from which we may draw any number of troops without paying for them. It is bad for England, because it is always bad for us not to have that check upon the temptation to engage in little wars which can only be controlled by the necessity of paying for them."

On reference to the despatch from the Government of India No. 28, of February 3rd, 1868, Your Lordship will observe that exception was taken to the arrangement by the Government of India, and that minutes were recorded on the subject by Lord Lawrence and Sir William Muir. It was contended by these high authorities that England should bear the whole of the expenditure on account of the Abyssinian expedition, whether ordinary or extraordinary. We have said enough, however to show that it was never contemplated in the case of the Abyssinian expedition to charge the Indian revenues with any portion of the extraordinary expenditure, and that the decision to charge the ordinary pay of the Indian troops to the revenues of India, whilst those troops were engaged in Abyssinia, was not allowed to pass without many objections being raised to it by high authorities both in England and India.

10. Turning now to the case of the Perak expedition, it is to be observed that on April 14th, 1876, the Government of India addressed a despatch, No. 146, to the Secretary of State, in which it was urged that "if the precedent of the Abyssinian case be followed in the present instance, a principle will be established which is, in our opinion, inequitable to the Indian revenues," The Secretary of State (Lord Salisbury) replied in a despatch No. 247 of June 22nd, 1876. After summarising the principle set forth in the minutes of Lord Lawrence and Sir William Muir, to which the Government of India had alluded in their despatch of April 14th, 1876, Lord Salisbury said—"I recognise the soundness of this principle." The principle, in fact, was very analogous to that, which, as we have already observed (paragraph 9), Lord Salisbury had himself advocated in connection with the Abyssinian expedition.* But His Lordship added :—

"For the present it appeared to Her Majesty's Government that the expedition to Perak would probably be of brief duration, and would not involve the employment of troops from India for such a length of time as to give rise to any serious inconvenience or danger in regard to the general military arrangements in India."

"Under these circumstances, and in view of the interest which India might be said to have in the speedy termination of the war, from its peculiar character and the proximity of its theatre, it was determined that it would be right to agree to an arrangement similar to that which was adopted in regard to the expenditure on the expedition to Abyssinia ; but it is not to be regarded as a precedent for any future case in which troops may be urgently required from the Indian establishment for Imperial purposes."

We are unable to follow this argument. It will, however, be sufficient for our present purposes if we note that in the case of the Perak expedition, only the ordinary expenses were charged to India ; that this course was adopted under protest from the Government of India ; that the Secretary of State recognised the soundness of the principle advocated by the Government of India, and justified a departure from that principle only on certain special grounds, the validity of which is, we venture to think, exceedingly questionable. It was further stated that the Perak case was not to be regarded as a precedent for charging even ordinary the expenditure of the troops on the revenues of India in future analogous cases.

11. We now turn to the case of the despatch of troops to Malta in 1878. A somewhat close analogy exists between this case and that which is now under discussion. Without attempting to discuss the whole of the circumstances which led to the despatch of troops to Malta, we think it will be very generally admitted that one of the considerations which led to the adoption of that measure was the fear that Constantinople might pass out of the hands of the Ottoman Government into those of another Power. We may also, we think, assume that one reason why the question of the possession of Constantinople is alleged to be of importance to British and to Indian interests is, that it is said to lie on the flank of the communications between England and the East. In this case, however, the whole of the cost of the troops, whether ordinary or extraordinary, was borne by the Imperial Government.

In another portion of their despatch the Government points out that in October, 1886, they made a strong representation—the second of its kind—against the ordinary pay of the Indian troops at Suakim being charged to Indian revenues. The following extract explains the position :

In reply Lord Cross wrote as follows in his Financial Despatch No. 51, dated the 3rd February 1887 :—

2. On a careful consideration of the arguments of your Government, I felt myself unable to support the view that the circumstances had so changed at that date as to make it improper for India to share in the later expenditure caused by the operations, of which in the earlier stage Parliament had decided that the cost was properly divisible between the two Governments.

3. While I was, therefore, not prepared to support the proposal of your Government, I deemed it right that the Treasury should be made acquainted with Your Excellency's view ; and I took the opportunity to urge on them that, in the event of any occasion hereafter arising for the employment of Indian troops on duties not directly attributable to the requirements of your Government or at a distance from India, no portion of the expense should be charged against India without Your Excellency's concurrence.

The correspondence forwarded with this despatch shows that Lord Cross had adressed the Treasury in the following terms :—

The Secretary of State for India in Council, however, feels that there is much force in the general scope of the arguments of the Government of India, and desires to take this opportunity of expressing his earnest hope that on any future occasion, when Indian troops are employed on duties not directly attributable to the requirements of the Government of India, or despatched to a country distant from India, no portion of the expenses of such troops may be charged to India without the full assent and concurrence of the Government of that country.

The reply of the Treasury was as follows :—

Their Lordships make no doubt that, should the occasion again arise for employing Indian troops outside India, the views of the present Government of India and of the present Secretary of State for India in Council on the question of the expense of such employment will be respectfully weighed by the Imperial Government of the day.

15. From this correspondence it is clear that Lord Cross practically accepted the views of the Government of India. Further, there is evidence that the principles underlying those views were subsequently also accepted by Your Lordship in Council, as well as by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, inasmuch as on the first occasion which has arisen since those views were expressed, namely, the despatch of a regiment to Mombassa, the incidence of the expenditure involved has been regulated in accordance therewith.

16. We would here refer to paragraph 20 of the memorandum forwarded with our Military Despatch No. 70, dated the 25th March 1890, dealing with the claims of the War Office against Indian revenues on account of army effective services for the years 1885-86 to 1887-88. In that paragraph it was stated that "the true principles upon which the relations between England and India should rest, are that the Indian Army should be considered a branch of Her Majesty's Imperial Army ; that when circumstances and the safety of India permit, aid should be freely given to the Imperial Government ; but when the objects of the expedition or campaign are unconnected with India, the whole of the expenses of the troops drawn from India should be paid by the Imperial exchequer, just as the whole of the expenses of the troops drawn from England for an Indian expedition would be paid by Indian revenues." We specially refer to the above as it appears from the correspondence* in the case of the regiment sent to Mombassa that the soundness of these principles is admitted ; and that with reference thereto, Your Lordship expressed to the Foreign Office the opinion that there was no justification for charging upon Indian revenues any portion of the cost of the regiment sent from India to Mombassa "so long as it is employed out of India and for pusposes exclusively Imperial." The Treasury readily accepted this view, and inferred from Your Lordship's approval of it, that if the objects for which an Indian regiment was required in East Africa could be shown to be "connected with India," Your objection to continuing to charge Indian revenues with its ordinary pay and allowances would be removed. They accordingly attempted to prove the connection by means of trade statistics, and by reference to the fact that we had, at the request of Her Majesty's Government, sent Indian coolies for employment on railway construction in Uganda, and they concluded their remarks in the following terms :—

It seems to my Lords that a stronger claim can be made out in the present case, for the retention of the charge for ordinary pay allowances of the regiment upon Indian funds, than existed in the case of either the Abyssinian war of 1867 or the Soudan Expedition of 1885. In both the latter cases the Secretary of State for India in Council agreed to pay the ordinnary charges of unreplaced Indian troops without demur. No specific grounds for consent were given in either case. It was taken for granted that India was largely interested in those regions, not so much commercially, as in regard to prestige with the Arab races and Mahomedan tribes. In the present case, over and above the latter consideration, it seems to my Lords that Indian commercial interests are very largely involved.

"Their Lordships trust, therefore, that Lord George Hamilton will withdraw his objection to the course proposed. If so, my Lords will join with him in asking the House of Commons to pass an approving resolution under Section 55 of 21 and 22 Vict., c. 106."

Your Lordship however met these arguments with the following remarks :—

It is urged that such a course would be inaccordance with the precedents of the Abyssinian expedition of 1867 and the Egyptian expedition of 1885, and that Indian interests are closely involved in the maintenance of peace on the coast of East Africa. On this point I am desired to observe that great objection has been taken by the Government of India to any extension of the principle adopted on those occasions, and to the absence of reciprocity in such arrangements. It cannot be disputed that Imperial interests are largely involved in the maintenance of peace on the frontiers of India, and in the security of the trade in that country ; yet when it has been necessary to obtain fresh troops from the United Kingdom, their ordinary pay has been borne by the revenues of India from the day of their embarkation from England. Lord George Hamilton is unable to admit that there is any more ground for debiting to India a portion of the expenses of troops sent for special service in the East Africa Projectorate than of those raised in India for ordinary service in that Protectorate. I am to add that on the receipt of the letter from the Foreign Office, requesting that a regiment might be despatched from India a telegram was at once sent to the Viceroy, who, when announcing in reply the selection of the 24th Bombay Native Infantry said that it was presumed that all expenses would be borne by Her Majesty's Government.

In your letter much stress is laid on the Consular reports and statistics of Zanzibar as showing that the expedition is "connected with India." With much greater force could it be shown that British interests are connected with the trade of India, but, as already observed, no assistance is given by the exchequer of the United Kingdom in defraying the charges of the Military Force in India. I am to add, that the fact of the construction of the Uganda Railway by Indian coolies does not appear to Lord George Hamilton to have any bearing upon the question under consideration.

17. We heartily recognise the support thus accorded to our Government and would express our full concurrence in the views held by Your Lordship, more especially in regard to the absence of reciprocity in such arrangements. As pointed out, on such occasions Indian revenues have borne the ordinary charges in connection with Indian troops employed out of India, but when British troops have been required for special services in India, their ordinary pay and other expenses have not been borne by England, but by Indian revenues, from the date of their embarkation from England to the date of their return to that country. We have little doubt that if we were obliged to ask for an additional British regiment for the garrison of India during the absence of the Indian contingent, the War Office would not only press for the payment of the whole of the expenses mentioned, but for a contribution in aid of raising and training the regiment.

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* Hansard, Vol. CXC, debate on November 28th, 1867.

* Financial Despatch No. 68, dated India Office, the 16th April, 1896.

HIGH COURT.—July 10.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey.)

For Judgment.

29979-95—Gordhandas Jadowjee vs Harivulabdas Bhaidas—Daphtary and F.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

901—Chitnis M and M—Dyabhai Tapidas vs Damoderdas Tapidas—Thackurdas D and C.

902—Ardeshir H and D—Jamnadas Lalloobhoy and others vs Thucker Topun Heerjee and others—Hiralal and M.

903—Payne G and S—Mithavahoo vs Nathu Tulsidas and others—Tyabjee D and Co and Little and Co.

904—Daphtary and F—Moreshwar Nanabhai and another vs Chimnabai and another—M N Sacklatwala.

905—Mathubhai and J—Hajeealli Bebanee vs Dadabhai Bomanjee Jeejeebhai—Chalk W and S.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

4713-96—Maganlal and R—Veljee Hirjee and Co vs Bharmal Shripal and Co—Chitnis M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

611-94—Wadia and G—Chundoojee Khooshaljee and others vs Poonamchand Krishnajee and others—M L Shroff.

38-95—M L Shroff—Punamchand Krishnajee and others vs Chandoojee Khooshaljee and others—Wadia and G.

241-95—Craigie L and O—T A Bulkley and others vs R C H Snow and others—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

522-95—Thakurdas D and C—Ebrahimbhoy Ladhabhai Chotoo vs Gangjibhoy Mowjee—Payne G and S.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

197-93—Muljee and R—Laxmibai vs Jamnabai—Bhaishanker and K.

Postponed Long Causes.

429-95—Payne, G and S—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vazirbibi—Khunderao and S.

For Further Directions on the Special Commissioner's Report.

579-94—Khunderao and S (for pauper)—Sukur Maloo and others vs Pandoo Bhowani and another—In person.

Postponed Long Causes.

221-15954-95—Crawford B and Co—Raojee Nanchund and another vs Laljee Mawjee—Bhaishanker and K.

493-95—Laljee Mawjee vs Ramjee Nanchand and others—Crawford B and Co.

585-95—Brown and M—Tikayet Shri Girdharljee Maharaf Shri Govindraljee Maharaj vs Dewcabettejee—Bhaishanker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Fulton.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

224-96—Bhaishunker and K—Morarji Anandji and others vs Haridas Virjee—Balkrishna V N K.—Part heard.

227-93—Mooljee and R—Waghjee Koreji vs Dhunbaijee—Pestonjee R and K.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

354-94—In person (a pauper)—Coomabai vs Marwady Sella Joogtha and another—Payne G and S.

Postponed Long Causes.

166-95—Daphtary and F—Narotamdas Candas vs Sacoobai—M N Sacklatwalla.

114-88—Khunderao and S—Javervahoo and others vs Rattonvahoo and others—Matubhai and J.

144-93—Payne G and S—Sewjee Ramjee and others vs Bai Sannath—Little and Co.

397-95—In person—Purshotum Shewlal Kahar and others vs Fatma Begambintie Syed Ahmed Aba—Dikshit and D.

460-95—Daphtary and F—A B Hollis vs Sirdar Shumshere Sing—Bhaishanker and K.

605-94—Payne G and S—Oomer Jamal vs Hajee Essa Haji Fazal—Roughton and B.

7-94—Daphtary and F—(for pauper) Bai Cassibai vs Khimjee Laljee and another—Payne G and S and In person.

The Sind *Phœnix* says :—Messrs. Macdonald and Co. of Karachi have tiled a complainant in the City Magistrate's Court against Messrs. McHinch and Co. under the Merchandise Marks Act for using a particular trade mark of theirs on grey-shirtings imported by them from England. The complainants allege that the goods are still in the possession of the accused, who have have only issued samples of them ; they further allege that they have been selling goods bearing this particular trade mark for a number of years and have enjoyed a wide reputation, and also that they are the sole agents of Messrs. Beaths & Co. for the sale of these goods. Mr. McKerrow, the local agent of Messrs. Macdonald & Co., was examined on the 27th ultimo and the case was adjorned till yesteday. The complainants are represented by Mr. Crouch, and Mr. Leggett appears for the accused.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the cuain ofttng ; teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all gains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE NEW STANDARD BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

The fine buildings situated in Dalhousie Square, next the Honkong and Shanghai Bank, have just been completed and form another handsome architectural embellishment to this city. We congratulate the Standard Life Assurance Company on their enterprise in adorning Calcutta with such a magnificent building, and we must admit that the design and workmanship is second to none in this city. The Company are also to be congratulated on possessing such an able and energetic officer as Mr. Thomas Lang, to whose enterprise and foresight the whole project is due, and who spared neither time nor trouble in his endeavours to ensure its success. When Mr. Lang left India a little over a year ago he had carried to a successful issue the numerous negotiations in connection with the undertaking and placed everything in train for the rapid completion of the work. That he is not here at present to see the fine pile which mainly through his exertions has been secured to the Standard Company is a great disappointment to his numerous friends in Calcutta. The building was commenced in February 1894 and was completed last month, so that the building was only two years and three months under construction, —a very short time when the magnitude of the building and class of work are considered. When we look back three years and consider what ramshackle old structures occupy the site of these building, we can only realize the great public improvement that has been made. The idea of combining figurative sculpture with the architecture of the building typical of the Company has been a marked success, and is a new feature in Calcutta erections.

The buildings were designed and carried out under the supervision of Mr. F. W. Stevents, C. I. E., F. R. I. B. A., of Bombay, the Company's Consulting Architect, Mr. W. G. L. Cotton, M. I. C. E., being the Resident Engineer and Mr. J. McMinn being the Sub-Engineer, and Builder.

The premises are in two blocks, the principal fronts of which face North and East, and these blocks are divided by a cul de sacliane, Vansittart Row, over which handsome bridges are placed on the first and second floors to connect the two blocks. The bridge on the latter floor is surmounted by a fine stone-sculpture pediment 30 feet in length by seven feet in height in which are grouped in various artistic attitudes 10 female forms, all carved in the round and each individual figure being over six feet in height. The central group are the five wise virgins, who with fully trimmed lamps and faces wreathed in smiles and flowers are hastening to the bridal chambers with lightened feet and happy mien. In striking contrast to these happy maidens are the wretched girls on the other side, who then apparently half awake are realizing to the full their unfortunate position. In vain they appeal to their wiser sisters who only hasten contemptuously away. At the apex of the pediment there is a fine colossal stone statue representing Atlas bearing upon his bent shoulders the Globe. This is a fine study in the nude of a herculean figure.

In the spandrels of the lower arch immediately over Vansittart Lane are two other fine statues in three-quarter relief, one representing Life and the other Death. All these subjects were considered by the Architect as typical of the Company, and have been cleverly carried out by Mr. H. Hems, the well-known sculptor of Exeter.

Having described the principal sculpture, we will now proceed to describe the arrangements and details of the premises.

The height of the building is 68 feet from the ground and the main frontage on Dalhousie Square side is 478 feet in length, whilst the tower forming the angle at the junction of Wellesley Place and Dalhousie Square is 140 feet in height. The tower is a prominent feature of the buildings and forms a fine terminal at the angle of the two roads. The foundations of this tower were simply but ingeniously arranged by the architect to meet the difficulty of equalizing the pressure on the foundations from the superincumbent weight by constructing an inverted grained brick dome springing from the four sides of the tower walls. This dome covers the whole of the inner space of the tower with the usual footings on the outer side and ensures an even pressure over the whole foundations below. The base of the tower is square, as high as the top floor above which it changes into an octagon capped with a circular masonry dome with lantern on top.

The buildings have been constructed in three stories, the ground floor of the West Block being arranged for a Bank at present occupied by the Credit Lyonnais and for a Brokers Hall and that of the East Block for a portion of H. E. the Viceroy's Body-guard Stables, for an European Police Superintendent's quarters, both of which are now occupied, and for a shop or office. The first floor is arranged for commercial requirements, and is now occupied by the Standard Oil Company of New York and Messrs. R. Steel and Co. The second floor of the West Block is arranged as offices to meet the requirements of the Standard Life Assurance Company, and that of the East Block as a residence for the Secretary of the Company, all of which are now occupied.

The Bank premises contain a fine hall with galleries about 18 feet wide on three sides, each of which overlooks the floor, and which form rooms or rather platforms for assistants, clerks, &c. The galleries and the floors above are supported by massive ornamental cast-iron columns with brackets of handsome design artistically decorated, together with steel girders and joists—these in their turn support flat tiles over which is spread concrete, on the top of which is laid patent stone or ornamental tiles. The staircases and galleries are protected by ornamental iron railing of rich design appropriately decorated in delicate colours and gold. All the cast-iron work was supplied and fixed by Messrs. Burn and Co. of this city. The whole of the Bank premises are paved with marble slabs. The handsome teak French polished counters with brass railing were supplied and fixed by Messrs. Wimbridge and Co. of Bo mbay, and some of the other fittings by Messrs. Lazarus and Co., of Calcutta. The Credit Lyonnais were fortunate, we think, in securing such fine premises, but the bank has shown much enterprise and good taste in the manner in which they have fitted up their premises, which, we may mention, the managers did in consultation with Mr. Stevens, the architect. There is a fire-proof strong room as well as retiring rooms to each floor ; also accommodation for servants and stabling at the back of the buildings.

Over the main entrance to the Standard Offices are the Company's arms admirably carved in Porebunder stone by Native carvers. The principal staircase to the upper floor is handsome in design, and is of cast-iron artistically decorated in light shades of green and gold. All the landings are paved with ornamental tiles, as also are the lobby and hall landings to the staircase.

One unique point in the building is the introduction by the architect of Porebunder white stone, which has added considerably to the effect of the building. This stone is much used in the Western Presidency, and we are told that it was decided to use it after much deliberation. Porebunder stone lends itself more readily than terra cotta for obtaining correct lines in the mouldings of buildings, and is better for enrichments, &c., as it can be made sharp and clean instead of that hard cast-iron appearance which is so often seen in terra cotta work.

The whole of the Porebunder stone foliated sculpture and moulding were executed by Native workmen sent from Bombay, and much credit is due to them for the clever way in which they have carried out Mr. Stevens' designs. This was principallly due to the close supervision of the head maistry, Rowjee Bhanna. The models and casts of enrichments carved in Porebunder stone were prepared by Mr. Gomes and the students of the Bombay School of Art under the immediate supervision of Mr. Griffiths, the late Principal of that Institution.

The style of the buildings is technically a free treatment of the classic renaissance, which was considered to be the best for this class of building.

The following inscription appears on a tablet in the principal staircase hall of the buildings, which concisely gives the names of the gentlemen connected with the financing and erection of this important works :—

The Standard Life Assurance Co.'s Buildings.

Those buildings were erected from the designs and under the supervision of F. W. Stevens, C. I. E., F. R. I. B. A., &c., Consulting Architect to the Company. Commenced February 1894 ; completed May 1896.

W. G. L. Cotton, M. I. C. E., Resident Engineer, in charge.

J. McMinn, Builder and Sub-Engineer.

David Yule, Chairman of the Local Board.

Thomas Lang, General Secretary for India and the East until March 1895.

Douglas Stewart, Secretary from that date.

A word of praise is due to Mr. Gordon Cotton for the admirable way in which he supervised the building operations, giving the benefit of his experience to the work, and Mr. McMinn, the Sub-Engineer and Builder, must be mentioned. To both these gentlemen the thanks of the Company are due.—"Englishman."

Veterinary-Lieutenant E. E. Martin, Professor at the Veterinary College, Lahore, reverts immediately to military employ and is succeeded by Veterinary-Lieutenant H. A. Sullivan from Bangalore. Lieutenant Martin will be much missed in Lahore, and his loss will be especially deplored by the station polo team.

The Good Die Young.—Unlike most popular sayings, this has very little truth in it. Experience every day proves that some at least of the good are spared to make the world brighter and better, and a more pleasant place to live in. In fact, our experience is that good people, and good things generally, live the longest. For example, consider the thousands of articles which have been widely advertised and are now forgotten. Why ? Because they were bad. On the other hand, we have Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which have proved the faithful friend of poor humanity for fifty years and more. Why ? Because they are good. Of a truth, that which is good does not die, but lives for all time.

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE German Emperor has presented to the Royal Dragoons a full-length portait of himself as Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Dragoons, in the full dress uniform of the regiment.

Signor Verdi has just deposited in the bank at Milan a sum representing roughly in English money £16,000 towards the first cost of the new Verdi "House of Repose" for aged and destitute musicians and operatic librettists.

The President of the French Republic invited Lord Dufferin, with the staff of the British Embassy, to dinner at the Elysee on Thursday. The dinner given to the British Ambassador by M. Hanotaux took place at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

We understand (says the "Daily Chronicle" that Lord Russell of Kilowen, Lord Chief-Justice of England, will attend the forthcoming Congress of the United States lawyers at Saratoga, and will deliver the inaugural address on August 20. The subject of Lord Russell's deliverance will be international law, and we believe that it will be largely a discussion of the arbitration question. The Lord Chief-Justice has shown a continuous interest in this overmastering problem, and his utterance will have special value as coming both from a great lawyer and a distinguished statesman.

Mr. A. J. Balfour has just received a present of an exceedingly handsome, if somewhat fragile-looking, bicycle of Columbian make, which, with his golfing sticks and other paraphernalia, he took with him for his usual week-end visit to the country. The machine, which is mainly constructed of aluminium, contains all the latest and most ingenious improvements, whilst its total weight is not more than 18 lb. How surely the great wheeling craze has caught on among the higher ranks of Government officials may be gathered from the fact that it is almost a daily occurrence to see as many as six or seven machines in the hall of the Foreign Office, three or four outside the Local Government Board, and a similar number at the India Office, to say nothing of the dozen or so which are regularly stabled within the precincts of the House of Commons.

The arrangements for the Royal wedding (says "Truth" are not progressing very fast, as the Queen is resolved to cut down everything as much as possible, whilst in the quarter most interested in the function this determination is being steadily resisted. The proper plan would be for the whole of the Royal family to throw off their private mourning for the day, and let the wedding be celebrated with befitting state. It is simply impossible to arrange for an adequate ceremonial in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace, where everything was poorly done when the Duke and Duchess of Fife were married, and if the precedent of that function is to be followed (as the Queen wishes), it is difficult to see how the Ministers and "Corps Diplomatique" can be invited to the Chapel, as all the available space will be required for the Royalties and members of the households in waiting and the various suites.

Mr. John Morley, a correspondent points out, is an older Parliamentary hand than we thought. In fact, he and Mr. Schwann must be the oldest members of Parliament living. For look!: "Never since Simon de Montfort invented Parliament," said Morley at Manchester, "have I seen (and Mr. Schwann will agree with me) such a spectacle of dismay and discomfiture as we saw last Monday night on the countenances of this great majority." For more than six centuries Mr. Morley would seem to have been a watcher of Parliamentary expressions.

"Nos actrices chezelles" is the title of an album put forth by a French firm, with brief eulogistic comments appended to each portrait. The feature of the publication, however, is the English text, from which we make a few extracts. Mdme. Rejane is summed up as "a sentient sparling—two salt grains on the Blue Bird's wing," while the fact that Mdme. Jane Hading was born at Marseilles suggests the following comment:—"Her correct beauty, as much as her right talent, which the modern playing and classic taste are thrilling in, prove that some blood of Phocean emigrants from old and artful Ionia is flowing in her veins."

Then Mdlle. Dudlay is the subject of the following precious apprection:—"This a noble style actress, a golden column of the repertory, a French Comedy's strength. Her talent is quite trials towards sincere and high feelings. A lily-flowered outline, a Royal chair must suit her woman's and artist's dignity. . . Mdlle. Dudlay lives in acquaintance with poest and under the Talma's shield. Her predilected author is a writer of ours decayed by no mountebankness: M. Parodi. From him she gathered her successful outset in 'Rome Valucue'; from him she pulled up the most pathetical part she had ever played: "Queen Juana.'" And yet the author of these imperishable remarks is cruelly condemned to languish in the cold shades of anonymity!

A few days ago, when a too pertinacious inquirer was anxious to know under which flag, the British or the Turkish, the engagement at Firket was fought, Mr. Curzon replied, with some little heat: "I don't known, sir; I was not there." now this rhetorical boomerang has recoiled upon the Under Secretary himself, for after he had answered at considerable length a question as to the position of affairs in Crete, the victim of the previous snub adroitly inquired, to the delight of the House, "May I ask the right hon. gentleman whether he himself was there?"

Apropos of the efforts of the North British Railway to secure etymological accuracy in the names of the stations, a correspondent writes to point out that "on arriving at one of their stations you are at Port of Menteith, and on departing from the same on the return journey you leave Port of Monteith. That is, one platform they term Port of Menteith, the other Port of Monteith. I do not know if another instance of the kind exists in the United Kingdom, the company acting, perhaps, on the old Scots' maxim, 'baith's best.'" Our correspondent adds, however, that philology is all in favour of Menteith, the word being derived from "mene" and "teth," signifying the warm valley of the Teith.

A French contemporary points out apropos of the late M. Simon, that the name Jules has played a prominent part under the third Republic, Jules Grevy, Jules Trochu, Jules Ferry, Jules Favre, Jules Dufaure, showing how deeply the Cæsarian ideal has left its traces even on the democratic Frenchman of to-day.

Among the Replies in Brief which a morning contemporary prints in answer to the questions of inquiring cricketers, we find this piece of information offered to "W. J. C.":—"Pougher's name when correctly pronounced, rhymes with suffer." Alas! so the Australians know, only too well.

Bishops have many grievances, real or imaginary, but surely the strangest up to date is that of the famous and somewhat eccentric South African prelate, Bishop Bousfield. The worthy named has written to the Press asking someone to tell him how to rid St. Ninian's Church, Heidelberg, and Pretoria Cathedral, of plagues of bats with which both edifices are simultaneously afflicted. It was Bishop Bousfield, by the way, who, addressing the Diamonds Field Horse, once said, "Be sober, be righteous, be chaste—but "not" by the enemy."

The advice of Mrs. Katharine S. Macquoid, the novelist, to young authors is never to be discouraged by refusals. "Keep sending your MS. till somebody takes it." In an interesting interview with her in the "Young Woman," Mrs. Macquoid said that in the period of her own despondency long ago, she called upon Mr. Craik, of Messrs, Macmillan and Co:—It so happened that he had been much struck by an anonymous story in the "Cornhill," "entitled The Courtyard of Louis d'Or," and great was his astonishment when he found that his visitor was the author. "What! did you write that?" he exclaimed. "We have all been wondering who wrote it. Well, I should advise you to see, Mr. George Grove, editor of "Macmillan's Magazine;" he might help you." Mrs. Macquoid lost no time in acting on the suggestion, with the result that the first volume of the MS. of "Patty" was placed in the hands of Mr. (now Sir George.) Grove, who accepted it for the magazine, and it was afterwards reprinted, and rapidly ran through several editions. It brought the author fame, and for long she was known as "the author of 'Patty,'"

Mrs. Macquoid knew George Eliot, and to a question whether the well-known portrait of that novelist did her justice she replied:—If I must be frank, George Eliot was very plain—much plainer then any of the portraits make her out to be; her mouth was repulsive, and seen in some lights the nose seemed to protrude unnaturally over the mouth; it did not in reality, but one sometimes received that impression. Her eyes were of that greenish hue seen in the hazel nut; you might say almost that they were hazel eyes shot with green. They were not at all prominent, but had such a wonderful look in them as she gazed at you, or rather scanned you, in a curious, sidelong manner peculiar to her. The only person whom I can think of with eyes like George Eliot was Home the Medium. Another noticeable thing about George Eliot was the extreme pallor of her face; "it was ghastly, seemed to betoken great suffering." Her whole figure and the expression of her face, Mrs. Macquoid added, "spoke of suffering and great sadness, but no on one who ever came under her influence can forget the charm of her conversation."

FALSE DELICACY.—None of the numerous Sandalwood Oil Preparations is equal in effects as PETER'S SANTO-LICURA. Is a wonderful remedy, giving relief instantaneously in all conditions of the disease. Rs. 1-2 and 2-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

THE LATE MR. HARRY STANLEY.

WE regret to learn that the widow and two orphan daughters of the late Mr. Harry Stanley have been compelled to stay in Madras since the receipt of the sad news of Mr. Stanley's death owing to want of means to get away. It will be remembered that the news of Mr. Stanley's death reached Madras just about the time that his wife and family were expecting him to arrive with funds to enable them to resume their professional career. We have been asked to make known the destitute condition in which these poor ladies find themselves with a view to a subscription list being opened to defray their debts and to cover the cost of their journey to Calcutta, where they have a certain amount of stage accessories, scenery, costumes, &c., the proceeds of the sale of which it is hoped will carry them to their home in Australia, where they will be able to realise such property as has been left them. We understand that a sum of about Rs. 1,000 will be sufficient for the purpose mentioned, and we shall be glad to receive, and acknowledge in our columns, any contributions which our readers may be disposed to make towards the assistance of the widow and daughters of one of whom many in India have a kindly recollection. When Mr. Stanley first visited India he brought with him a "Juvenile Operatic Company." the members of which were mere children. The novelty of seeing comic operas performed by such youthful actors and actresses proved a great attraction, and much interest was shown in the children themselves. In addition to a theatrical training the children were given a fair general education, one of Mr. Stanley's daughters, since deceased, officiating as their governess. A merry and happy party the Stanley Company then was. As time went on and the children grew up, adults joined the Company and some of Mr. Stanley's greatest successes, such as the pantomimes "The Sleeping Beauty," "Jack the Giant-killer," &c., and melodramas such as "East Lynne" and the "Colleen Bawn," were produced. Subsequently, Mr. Stanley was induced to attempt Gilbert and Sullivan's operas and other works which were beyond the scope of his players. Some of his original Company got married and settled down in various parts of the world, bad times came and gradually the glory of the Company departed. Following on pecuniary losses, Mr. Stanley some two years ago met with a very severe accident from which he never recovered, and when he left Madras a few months ago he was but a wreck of the genial enterprising man he was when his name had become a household word throughout India.—"Madras Mail."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 9.

Blacker, Capt, Bengal R A, on leave, from Meerut.
Wing, Capt, Bengal R H A, on transfer, from Meerut.
Gunner, Major, Punj R A, on leave, from Khairagali.
Stanton, Capt, Punj R A, on leave, from Baragali
Swan, Surg. Capt, Punj A M S, on leave, from Peshawar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th July, 1896.

1. Copies of Annual Report 1895-96 have been received from Press and can be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Tent-pegging and hurdle practices at the Cooperage (7 a.m.) tomorrow, Saturday, the 11th instant.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The first Regimental Dance of the season will take place in the Town Hall to-day (Friday) the 10th instant, at 9 p.m.

Tickets can be obtained at the door or from the following:—
Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing, Head-quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Cr.-Sergt. H. Black, Govt. Telegraph Office, Pydhownie.
Cr.-Sergt. R. Smith, Grant Buildings, Colaba.
Cr.-Sergt. W. J. Knight, Cath. High School, Fort.
Sergeant W. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Sergeant S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Volunteer H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
Volunteer W. T. Garlan, Byculla School, Byculla.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.
Members Rs. 2 to include two ladies.
Non-Members Rs. 3 to include two ladies.
Extra lady Re. 1.
Light refreshments will be provided.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 9.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr Justice H J Parsons relinquished charge of the office of Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 2th March 189 , in the afternoon, and resumed charge of the same on the 8th June 1896, in the forenoon.

It is hereby notified that Mr E Hosking, I C S, assumed the execution of the duties of his office as Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 30th May 1896, in the afternoon.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Maneklal Gokaldas assumed charge of the office of second grade depy Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar, on the 20th ultimo, before office hours.

Messrs B V Joshi and G M Sathe respectively delievered over and received charge of the office of Reporter on the Native Press in the afternoon of the 6th June 1896.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to appoint Mr R J C Lord, I C S, to be a Joint Sessions Judge to exercise, until the 1st Jan 1897, jurisdiction in the Court of Session of the Belgaum Sessions Division. H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on Rao Bahadur Nathu Bapuji all the powers conferred and which may be conferred by and under the said Code on a Magistrate of the third class within the area comprised within the limits of the municipal dist of Ahmednagar; and the exercise of the power conferred by section 15, H E in Council is further pleased to direct that Rao Bahadur Nathu Bapuji shall be a member of, and shall exercise the powers conferred on, the Bench of Special Magtes at Ahmednagar constituted by Govt Notification No 722, dated the 28th Jan 1896, vice Khan Bahadur Framji Ardesar, deceased.

Mr W R Hamilton, second presidency Magte, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the 27th July or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T D Fry, I C S, Asst Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara to be Joint Judge and Sessions Judge Ahmedabad.

Mr H N Alexander, supdt of police in charge of the Special Branch, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the 24th July 1896 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Rao Saheb Vasudev Keshav Mavlanker relinquished charge of the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sangameshvar in the Ratnagiri Dist on the 4th June 1896, in the afternoon.

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Narayan Bhide and Rao Saheb Vasudev Keshav Mavlanker respectively delivered over and received charge of second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sangameshvar in the Ratnagiri Dist on the 4th June 1896, in the afternoon.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased under Sec 4 of the Glanders and Farcy Act 1879, to appoint Messrs. C. F. Fernandez, J R Pader, C J Natnani, I V Vaz and A I Shaik to be Vetry Insprs for the whole of the area to which the Act has been extended.

Government Notifications, appointing the Police Insprs of Bombay City Police, therein designated to be Insprs under the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, and regulating the exercise of their powers, are cancelled.

H E the Governor in council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Mahadev Shridhar Kulkarni, second class Subordinate Judge of Talegaon and Sasvad, to act as first class third grade, Subordinate Judge, Sholapur, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe on leave or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Saheb Venkatrao Vaikunth Wagh, second class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, Wai and Medha, to be Subordinate Judge of Talegaon and Sasvad vice Rao Saheb Mahadev Shridhar Kulkurni, transferred pending further orders. Mr Sadashiv Bapu Gadgil, B A, LL B, to act as second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge, and to be Subordinate Judge at Wai and Medha pending the return from leave of Rao Saheb Ramchandra Daji Nagarkar or till further orders.

Rao Saheb Venkatrao Pandurang Deshpande and Rao Saheb Madhavlal Javerilal Yajnik respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Yeola in the Nasik Dist on the 12th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Narayan Bhide assumed charge of his duties as Joint second class Subordinate Judge at Malvan in the Ratnagiri District on the 13th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Rao Saheb Tikamdas Rajaram, acting Mukhtyarkar, taluka Rohri in the district of Shikarpur, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr G W Hatch, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the dist of Khandesh, with additional power, specified.

Azam Gopal Krishna Karve, Head Karkun, taluka Igatpuri in the dist of Nasik, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that dist.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Jhaverbhai Mathurbhai, Mamlatdar, taluka Bulsar, and Magte of the second class in the distritrict of Surat, with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Section 62 of the Bombay Dist Police Act IV of 1890.

Mr T M Filgate, Inspr Genl of Prisons, is allowed privilege leave for three months from such date subsequent to the 24th July 1896 as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr Filgate or pending further orders:—Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col S M Salaman, M D, M Ch, M A (Dub), M R C S (Lond), to act as Inspector-General of Prisons. Surgn-Capt J Jackson, M B, to act as Supdt-Central Prison, Yerowda.

Mr J A G Wales, I C S, Asst Collr in the dist of Panch Mahals, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in that dist.

Messrs E V Mackay and H N Alexander respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Personal Asst to the Inspr General of Police on the 11th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Azam Balwantrai Chandulal Desai, Head Karkun, taluka Kapadvanj in the dist of Kaira, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that dist, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Khan Saheb Ghulam Hussen Juman, acting Mukhtyarkar taluka Sujawal in the dist of Karachi, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the appointment of Mr T R D Bell to be Divl Forest Officer, Thana (Govt Notification, Revenue Dept, No 5049 of 27th June 1896) should take effect on his return from leave.

Narayan Edne-hvar, inhabitant of Thana and late a Forest Depot officer in the Salsette Range of the West Thana Div, is hereby declared incapable of serving Govt again in any capacity.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Jivanlal Pranjivan to act as Sixth Grade Depy Collr and Huzur Account Officer, Surat, Rao Bahadur Becharlal Jivanlal reverting.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions vice Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Bapuji, retired:—Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collr Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Nasarvanji Nanavati to be Fifth Grade Depy Corll.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Section 24 of Act VII of 1880 (The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880) H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentleman as a Scientific Referee for the Port of Karachi vice Mr. D Morris, proceeded on leave:—Edward Jackson, Esquire, M Inst C E, acting Port Engr.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made:—The Reverend F B Sandberg, B A, Chaplain of Karachi, to be Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, in addition to his own duties, until further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Annaji Ramchandra Atre, B A, Depy Educational Inspr, Ahmednagar, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 15th proximo or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Anant Vinayak Sohoni to act as Depy Educational Inspr, Ahmednagar, during the absence of Rao Saheb Annaji Ramchandra Atre, B A, or pending further orders.

Mr Abaji Vishnu Kathavate, B A, Professor of Oriental Languages, Deccan College, Poona, is granted leave on medical certificate for one year from the date of his relief.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Kamlashankar Pranshankar Trivedi, B A, to act as Professor of Oriental Langues, Deccan College, during the absence of Mr Abaji Vishnu Kathavate, B A, or pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Maj A V Anderson, M B., Depy Sanitary Commr, Western Registration Dist, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn Maj C G W Lowdell to act as Depy Sanitary Commr for the Western Registration Dist in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surgn Maj A V Anderson, M B, or pending further orders.

Asst Surgn Mancherji Jamaspji Mistri, L M & S, has been appointed to act as Civil Surgn, Panch Mahals, with effect from 24th June 1896, afternoon, during the absence of Surgn-Capt W C Sprague, M D.

Surgn-Major J W T Anderson, F R C S (Edin), Civil Surgn, Aden, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for Indian an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F Wright, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, Temporary rank, is transferred from the Indus Left Bank to the Indus Righ Bank Division, and Mr R M MacFarlaine, L C E, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade (old), from Indus Right Bank to Indus Left Bank Division.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions from 15th June 1896, vice Colonel J D Cruickshank, R E, retired:—Mr H M Thompson, B A, M Inst C E, to be Chief Engr, Class, III; Mr H G Palliser, M Inst C E, to be Supdg Engr, Class I; Mr R B Joyner, M Inst C E, to be Suptdg Engr, Class II; Mr P Reynolds, M Inst C E, to be Suptdg Engr, Class III; Mr W L Strange, Assoc M Inst C E, to be Ex Engr, 2nd Grade; Mr H F Beale, Assoc M Inst C E, to be Exec Engr, 3rd Grade; and Mr Ali Akbar, Assoc M Inst C E to be Exec Engr, 3rd Grade.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs Ramchandra Shamrao Kargupikar and Rango Govind Yelgur alias Ankalgi Sanads authorising them to practise as Pleaders in the Court or Courts of the Belgaum District as the District Judge may assign to them.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs Vaman Parashram Deodhar and Purushottam Vasudev Agarkar Sanads authorising them to practise as Pleaders in the Court or Courts of the Khandesh Dist as the District Judge may assign to them.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Govind Raghunata Karmarkar is appointed, with effect from the 15th July 1896 until further orders, to be a Village Munsaf under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the village of Bhilavdi in the Tasgaon Taluka of the Satara Dist.

Mr Rajaram Kasinath Maindargi has been appointed under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dharwar during the absence of Mr Huseinkha valad Nawajkha on privilege leave from the 8th June 1896 or until further orders.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Under Section 6 of Act III of 1877 the following appointment is made in the Registration Dept:—Mr Gianchand Hashmatrai, Clerk to the Registrar of Shikarpur, to be probationary Sub-Registrar of Shikarpur in the Shikarpur Dist.

Under Section 12 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Dept:—Broach District—Durgharam Ganpatram, offg Sub-Registrar of Anklesvar, on 19th April 1896; Vithaldas Harilal, offg Sub-Registrar of Hansot, from 20th to 22nd April 1896; and Maneklal Gulabrai, offg Sub-Registrar of Vagra, from 20th to 27th April 1896.

Kaira District—Chunilal Harjivan, offg Sub-Registrar of Matar, from 25th Feby to 1st March 1896, Harilal Bapuji, sub pro tem Second Grade Sub-Registrar of Thasra, on 22nd and 23rd Oct 1895, Jagjivan Gavrishankar, sub pro tem Second Grade Sub-Registrar of Thasra, from 24th Oct 1895 to 24th March 1896, and offg Sub-Registrar from 25th March to 24th April 1896, Madhavlal Apaji, offg Sub-Registrar of Thasra from 24th to 26th Nov 1895; Ardesar Fardunji, officiating Sub-Registrar of Thasra, from 7th to 9th March 1896; and Maganlal Dalsukh, offg Sub-Registrar of Mahudha, from 3rd to 10th May 1896.

Ratnagiri District.—Krishnaji Shridhar, officiating Sub-Registrar of Chiplun, from 28th April to 6th May 1896.

Poona District.—Vaman Govind, offg Sub-Registrar of Dhond, from 28th 30th April 1896.

Kanara District.—Ramkrishna Shesgiri, offg Sub-Registrar of Haliyal, from 27th March to 26th April 1896.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Mr Anant Sadashiv Tambe delivered over and Rao Bahadur Harilal Lallubhai Thakar received charge of the office of the District Depy Asst Political Supdt, Palanpur, on the 26th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Khan Bahadur Bahmanji Edalji Modi delivered over and Rao Bohadur Jethalal Varajbhai received charge of the office of the Huzur Depy Collr, Kaira, on the 26th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Mr A L M Wood, I C S, delivered over and Mr C N Seddon, I C S, received charge of the office of Asst Coller, Surat, on the 1st ultimo, in the afternoon.

Central Division.

Mr Balaji Pandurang Joshi, Assistant Dist Inspr, Khandesh was appointed substantive pro tem Third Grade Dist Inspr of Land Records and Agriculture, Khandesh, from the 3rd Dec 1895 to 28th April 1896, both days inclusive, that being the period which intervened between the departure of Mr Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi and arrival of Mr Hari Anant Athavle, L C E.

Mr P E Percival and Rao Bahadurs V B Wadekar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Dist Depy Collr, Ahmednagar, on 27th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Rao Bahadurs Venkatesh Bapuji Wadekar and Gopal Janardhan Bhatkhande respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, on 27th ultimo, in the forenoon.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered:—Rao Saheb Ramchandra Babaji Nachne from the Yeola to the Dindori Taluka in the Nasik Dist vice Rao Saheb Laxman Narsinh Ransing, transferred to the Junnar Taluka in the Poona Dist; Rao Saheb Shivram Sadashive Bhide from the Igatpuri to the Yeola Taluka in the Nasik Dist.

Consequent on the appointment of Rao Saheb Lakshman Moreshwar Deshpande First Grade Mamlatdar to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collr, the following promotions and appointment are ordered:—Rao Saheb Mohoniraj Eknath Ghotankar to be first grade Mamlatdar, continuing to serve in the Sangli State; Rao Saheb Krishnaji Sadashiv Mudle, Second Grade Mamlatdar, to be substantive pro tem First Grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Anant Raghunath Modak, substantive pro tem Second Grade Mamlatdar, to be Second Grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Keshav Janardan Agashe, Third Grade Mamlatdar, to be substantive pro tem Second Grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Rangnath Narayan Abhyankar, substantive pro tem Third Grade Mamlatdar, to be Third Grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Chintaman Krishna Hardikar, Fourth Grade Mamlatdar, to be substantive pro tem Third Grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Ganesh Bapuji Sathe substantive pro tem Fourth Grade Mamlatdar, to be probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar:

Mr. Gopal Trimbak Modak, B A., Karkun in the office of the Commr, C D., to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Garde Mamlatdar, and to do dutp as Mamlatdar of the Igatpuri Taluka in the Nasik District.

Southern Division.

Messrs. G D Paese, C S.; and W J Holland respectively delivered ever and received charge of the office of the Dist Supt of Police, Bijapur, on the 22nd June, in the forenoon.

Rao Bahadur Ganesh Pandurang Thakar and Mr. H O W G Brooke, I C S., respectively delivered over and received Charge of the office of the Dist Depy Coller, Kobala, on ahe 27th ultimo in the afternoon.

In consequence of the death of Rao Saheb Pandurang Narayan Deshpande, Third Grade Head Accountant at Satara the following promotions and transfers are ordered in this Division:—Roa Saheb Dinkar Govind Kale, Fourth Grade Head Accountant at Bijayur, now on furlough, to be Fourth Grade Head Acountant at Rainagiri vice Rao Saheb Vishun Bapuji Wadekar, transferred to Poona, Rao Saheb Sitaram Vishram Ghandhi, Fourth Grade Head Accountant at Kolaba, tobe Fourth Grade Head Accountat, Bijapur vice Rao Saheb Dinkar Govind Kale; Rao Salieb Vinayak Vithal Sabnis, acting Fourth Grade Head Accountant Bijapur, to be Fourth Grade Head Accountant at Kolaba vice Roa Saheb Sitaram Vishram Ghandhi; Rao Saheb Waman Sa roba Muzumdar, at present acting Fifth Grade Head Accountant at Ahmedabad, to be fifth Grade Head Accountant and to act as Fourth Grade Head Accounant at Ratnagiri, pending the return from furlough of Rao Saheb Disker Govind Kale.

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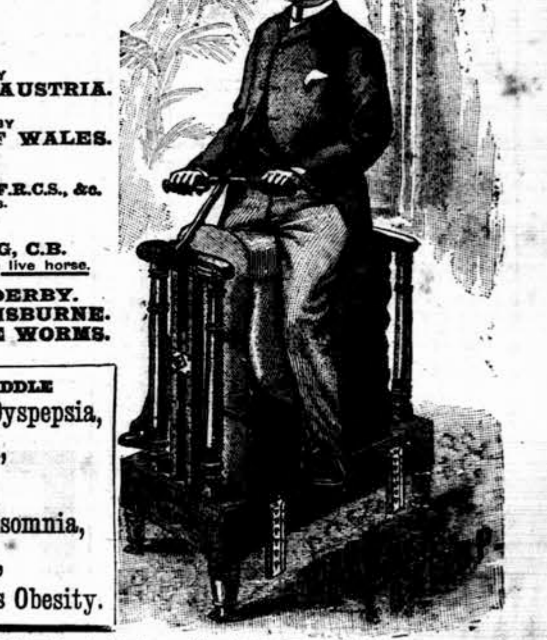

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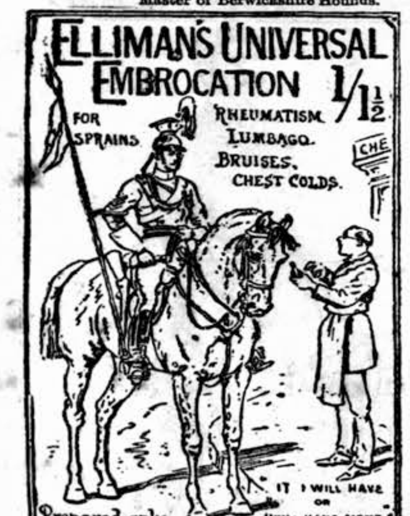
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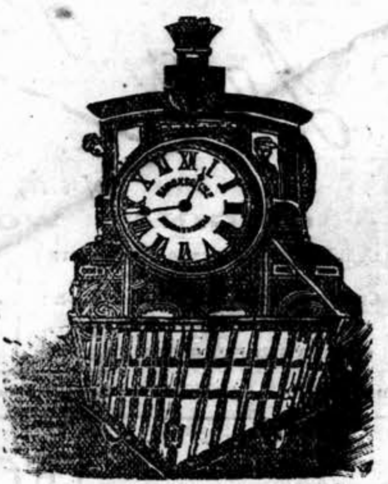

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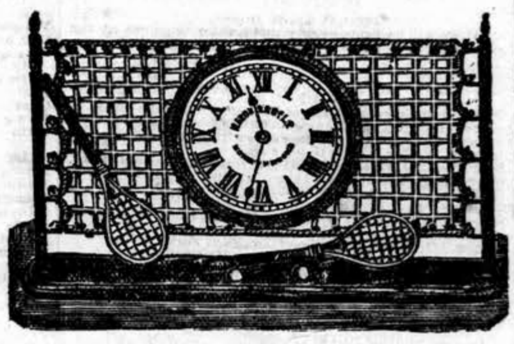

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